

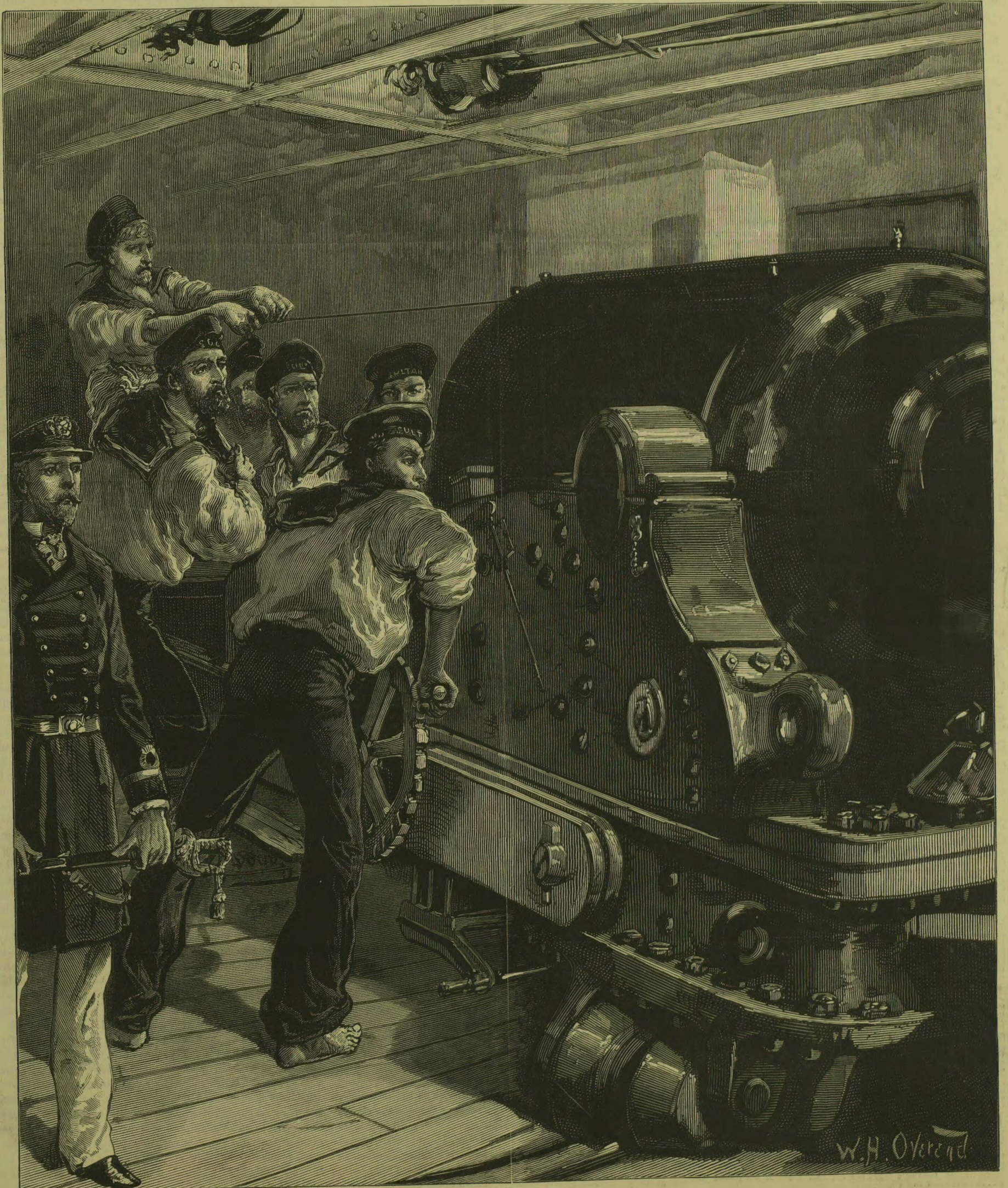
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2254.—VOL. LXXXI.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1882.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
THREE SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6½d.



THE CRISIS IN EGYPT: TRAINING THE GUNS OF H.M.S. SULTAN AT ALEXANDRIA.—SEE PAGE 57.
FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., the Countess Beauchamp, of a daughter.
On the 4th inst., at 52, Grosvenor-street, London, the Lady Margaret Maitland-Crichton, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 5th inst., at the Oratory, London, S.W., by the Rev. Father Sebastian Bowden, George Lidwell O'Sullivan, Captain Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (late 91st), formerly of Coolclevane, county of Cork, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Petrus Hofstede Hiddingh, of Hope House, Cape Town, South Africa.

DEATH.

On the 4th inst., at Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire, in his 76th year, General Christopher Birdwood, late of 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, and Commissariat General, Bombay.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 22, 1882.

SUNDAY, JULY 16.	
Sixth Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: II. Samuel i., Acts xix. 21. Evening Lessons: II. Samuel xii. 1-24, or xviii., Matt. viii. 1-18. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. G. P. Otley; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. J. Lindsay, Rector of St. Clement Danes.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Canon Basil Wilberforce; 3 p.m., Rev. E. Hatch; 7, the Dean, Dr. Bradley. St. James's, noon. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys. Savoy, 11.30 a.m. Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Francis Pigou, Vicar of Halifax.
MONDAY, JULY 17.	
Geologists' Association, excursion to West Riding of Yorkshire, King's-cross, 10.10 a.m. (six days).	Hospital for Women, Soho-square, concert at Dudley House, 3.30 p.m.
TUESDAY, JULY 18.	
Botanic Society, Cranston's Rose Show (till the 25th). Humane Society, 4.30 p.m.	Malton Agricultural Show. Horological Institute, anniversary, 8 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.	
Princess Augusta of Cambridge, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born, 18.2. Lincolnshire Agricultural Society Show, Sleaford (three days). Dialectical Society, 8 p.m., Mr. W. C. Coupland on the Opposition to a Channel Tunnel.	Bedfordshire Agricultural Society Show, Luton. Railway Servants Orphan Fund, anniversary dinner, Freemasons' Tavern. British Home for Incurables, garden party, the Prince and Princess of Wales to be present.
THURSDAY, JULY 20.	
Toxophilite Society. Durham Agricultural Society Show, Sunderland.	Races: Pontefract and Sandown Meetings.
FRIDAY, JULY 21.	
Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.	
SATURDAY, JULY 22.—Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.	

BRIGHTON.—THE NEW PULLMAN LIMITED
EXPRESS, Lighted by Electricity, and fitted with the Westinghouse Automatic Brake, now runs between Victoria and Brighton.
From VICTORIA, WEEKDAYS, at 10.0 a.m. and 3.50 p.m.
From BRIGHTON, WEEKDAYS, at 1.20 p.m. and 5.45 p.m.
This new Train, specially constructed and elegantly fitted up by the Pullman Car Company, consists of four Cars, each over 54 ft. in length.
The Car "Beatrice" (Drawing-room) contains also a Ladies' Boudoir and Dressing-room.
The Car "Louise" (Parlour) contains also a separate compartment for a private party.
The Car "Victoria" contains a Buffet for Tea, Coffee, and other Light Refreshments, also a Newspaper Counter.
The Car "Maud" is appropriated for Smoking.
The whole Train is lighted by Electricity, the system being that of Edison's incandescent Lamps in connection with Faure's system of Accumulators.
Lavatories are provided in each Car, and a separate compartment for Servants is also provided in one of the Cars.
The Staff attached to this Train consists of a Chief Conductor, Assistant Conductor, a Page Boy, and Two Guards.
There is Electrical communication between the several Cars and the Conductors; a passenger travelling in any one of the Cars can therefore call the attention of the Conductor by pressing one of the small Electric discs.
There is a covered gangway communication between each Car, thereby enabling the Conductors to pass from Car to Car.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class
Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.
A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run on the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 13s., available by these Trains only.

PARIS.—SHORTEST CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.

DAY SERVICE—Every Weekday as under:—
Victoria Station. London Bridge Station. Paris.
July 15 Dep. 11.30 a.m. ... Dep. 11.40 a.m. ... Arr. 12.40 a.m.
" 17 " 7.15 a.m. ... " 7.30 a.m. ... " 8.40 p.m.
" 18 " 7.15 a.m. ... " 7.30 a.m. ... " 8.40 p.m.
" 19 " 7.55 a.m. ... " 8.5 a.m. ... " 7.25 p.m.
NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.
FARES—London to Paris and Back—
Available for Return within One Month.
Third Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 30s.
A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.
Powerful Paddle Steamers, with excellent cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
HAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route, every Weeknight, from Victoria and London Bridge, as above.
HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton
Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY, SWITZERLAND.—The
most direct, rapid, picturesque, and magnificent route from London to Italy.
Three Express Trains daily from Calais and Ostend. Duration of this shortest journey—24 hours London to Lucerne, 33 hours to Milan, 54 hours to Rome, 42 hours to Naples.
Sleeping Cars to Lucerne. Second Class Carriages to the Express Trains in Switzerland. The carriages are lighted by gas, and fitted with the safety continuous brakes.
Excellent Buffets for Breakfasts and Dinners at the Swiss Stations.
The Tunnel, in consequence of the safety of its construction, can be traversed by the most timid persons without the slightest disagreement. The transit through occupies only twenty-three minutes.
Tickets are available for thirty days in Switzerland.
On arrival at the Railway-station of Göschenen the several post carriages and hotel omnibuses conduct passengers to Andermatt, where are excellent hotels, and from whence the point of departure of three Alpine routes—viz., the ancient route over St. Gothard, that of the Furka, and the Oberalp, leading into the valleys of the Tessin, the Rhone, and the Rhine.
Time tables, with map of the line, can be obtained at the London, Chatham, and Dover, South-Eastern, and Great Eastern Railways, the General Steam Navigation Company, and Belgian Mail Steam-Ship Offices in Lombard-street.

SWISS POSTAL STAGE-COACH SERVICE.
Simultaneously with the Opening of the St. Gothard Railway (June 1), the Stage-Coach Service across this Mountain (Glen-Hörsli) was discontinued.
From JULY 1 the Stage-Coaches on the Postal Routes across the Furka and the Oberalp will start from Göschenen. The Swiss Stage-Coach Service in general will be carried out this Summer as usual (both by means of the regular and extra coaches). The passenger fares are fixed by law, and the coaches are fitted out with every comfort. Stage-coaches will run on all the Swiss Alpine Passes practicable for such vehicles; and, in addition to those mentioned above, more especially on the following lines—Simplon, Splügen, Bernardino, Brünig (Brien and Meyringen, Alpnach, Sarnen, Beckenried), Schyn, Julier, Albula, Fluela, Lukmanier, Landwasser, Landquart-Davos, Bernina, and Maloja. Also Les Masses, Aigle-Château d'Oex, with branch line to Saanen, and Bulle-Bulle-Boltingen, Simmenthal, Brunnen-Engelsrieden, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO TOURISTS.—LUCERNE and ITALY.—The Navigation of this beautiful Lake continues as usual, notwithstanding the opening of the St. Gothard Railway, with its fifty-six tunnels, measuring forty-one kilometres, or about one-fifth the entire line.
There are eight Steam-boat Services daily between Lucerne and Fluelen, corresponding with all trains. Also for passengers to cross the Furka-Oberalp, Splügen, &c.
Tourists from Italy should take their tickets to Chiasso, and thence to Fluelen, as direct tickets from Milan to Fluelen are not delivered; travellers consequently have to pay direct to Lucerne. Ample time is afforded at Chiasso (twenty minutes) to procure tickets. First-class dinners and breakfasts on board these boats, traversing in daylight, surrounded by mountain scenery and pure air. What is it of the "Tunnel" Railway, one alone of which measures fifteen kilometres, say eleven miles. The express train takes eight hours, out of which one and three quarter hours is spent in gliding through the almost suffocating smoke from the locomotives. Prospectus of the Lake Navigation Company, Lucerne.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.
Every Evening, at Eight, ROMEO and JULIET. 11th Performance. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Messrs. Fernandez, Terrier, Howe, &c. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open from Ten to Five.
MORNING PERFORMANCE.—MR. IRVING begs to announce that he has arranged to play one more MORNING PERFORMANCE of ROMEO and JULIET on SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 22. There will be no performance on the evening of that day.
MR. HENRY IRVING'S BENEFIT and Last Night of the present season, SATURDAY, JULY 23.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'
SUMMER ENTERTAINMENT.
Houses crowded to repletion at every performance.
EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.

MONDAY,

WEDNESDAY,

SATURDAY, Three and Eight.

Tickets and places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. No fees.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. NOBODY'S FAULT, by Arthur Law; Music by Hamilton Clarke and SMALL AND EARLY, and New Musical Sketches by Mr. Cornely. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evening at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. No fees. Will close Saturday, July 23. Reopen Oct. 2.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.—SUMMER
EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. Season Tickets, 6s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM;" "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK, JULY 15, 1882.

The publication of the Thin Paper Edition of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS being for the present week suspended, subscribers will please to notice that copies of this Number forwarded abroad must be prepaid according to the following rates:—*Threepence* to Africa (West Coast of), Alexandria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, China (via United States), Constantinople, Denmark, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Holland, Italy, Jamaica, Mauritius, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America; and *Threepence* to China (via Brindisi) and India.
Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the date of publication.

TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

The Publication of the Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume Eighty—from January to June—is unavoidably postponed.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1882.

Tuesday last will be memorable in the annals of Egypt, perhaps of Europe. Utterly fruitless negotiations with the Porte, though carried on with all the authority of the Conference of the Six Powers, and the bad faith of Arabi Pasha—who, if he did not try to inclose the British fleet as in a trap by proposing to block up the port of Alexandria, continued to strengthen the fortifications, contrary to his own engagements and the express instructions of the Sultan—precipitated a bombardment which, though an act of self-defence, Englishmen, in common with all the civilised world, must deplore. The attack was all the more pitiful because the result was so certain. The random prediction of a short half-hour's cannonade was not fulfilled. For more than ten hours the terrible hail of iron projectiles from eight ironclads and some gun-boats fell upon the extended line of batteries that girdled Alexandria; and as the day advanced one fort after another was silenced, crumbled to dust, or blown up by the terrific fire of our huge guns. It was a grim artillery duel carried out in a densely smoky atmosphere. Though the defence was unexpectedly obstinate, before nightfall all the outer defences of Alexandria were destroyed. The British casualties were few—seven killed and twenty-eight wounded; and our ships of war were little injured. The defenders of the forts showed much pluck and gallantry; and it is supposed that their loss of life was heavy. In all probability there will never be another massacre of Europeans in that ill-fated seaport.

Enraged at a catastrophe which he might have averted, and which proclaims to all the world either his treachery or impotence, the Sultan has vehemently protested against the bombardment, and shows less willingness than ever to vindicate his title of Sovereign of Egypt by restoring the authority of the Khedive. It remains to be seen whether that grim fact has cut the Gordian Knot, and will facilitate the work of the Conference. The bombardment of Alexandria is only a means to an end, and not the end itself, which is to rescue that unhappy country from a military despotism. If Arabi does not now submit, nor the Porte begin to act, upon England, apparently, with the express sanction of the Conference, will devolve the ungrateful task of coping with the force that dominates Egypt, possibly in conjunction with one or two other Powers. The great warlike preparations of our Government seem to indicate that they will be invited to take the matter in hand, and that every precaution will be taken against the chance of failure, especially in respect to the preservation of the Suez Canal. The dispatch of a flag of truce from the shore after the second day's brief bombardment seems, at the time we write, to betoken eventual submission without the intervention of Sultan or Conference.

Not the least exciting event of this memorable week has been a Government defeat in the House of Commons, which did not, however, precipitate a Ministerial crisis. As the Land Leaguers had virtually capitulated, so far as the Crime Bill was concerned, after the recent all-night sitting in Committee, no difficulties were expected at the remaining stages. Several new clauses were quietly accepted on Friday week, when the report was brought up at the day sitting, but then Mr. Trevelyan submitted a proviso restricting the search for arms to the day time, instead of permitting search by day or night—as the clause stood—on the ground that the more stringent arrangement would, in Lord Spencer's belief, be unnecessary and excite needless odium. But a sudden commotion sprung up. Moderate Liberals, as well as Conservative members, stoutly opposing the change, the Prime Minister, with

ominous emphasis, insisted on its acceptance, and about a score of Parnellites, who had previously pressed it with vehemence, were ensconced in the gallery to witness but not to share in the conflict. The Opposition had mustered in great force, and by a majority of 13 (207 to 194) Ministers were refused permission to restrict the clause. The Conservatives were exultant at their victory; the Leaguers gratified at their spiteful revenge; and many of the absent eighty Liberals learnt with some dismay the consequences of their negligence. The bill, was, however, at Mr. Gladstone's suggestion, quietly resumed at the evening sitting, and before the House rose was read the third time, and passed without a formal division. It has gone through the Upper Chamber without amendment, and has now received the Royal assent. We have yet to see the effects of its drastic provisions on the Fenians and other secret societies that have instigated the recent atrocious crimes. Ireland will, we hope, now be too hot for murderous "alien" ruffians who, if caught, will not have the benefit of trial by jury; and the Executive have ample authority under the new Act to pursue criminals to their lairs, to punish their accomplices, to heavily tax districts where outrages are rife, and to take stringent measures for securing necessary evidence, and disarming the population of disturbed districts.

The twin Irish measure—the Rent Arrears Bill—is being contested inch by inch in Committee. But in this case its opponents have changed sides. The Parnellites are, for the time being, the allies of the Government; the Tories their persistent antagonists. On economical principles the Arrears Bill is indefensible, but its acceptance without substantial alteration has become an imperative necessity. Probably the Opposition would shrink with dismay from the absolute rejection of a measure acceptable in the main to Irish landlords. Sooner or later—and sooner rather than later—the bill will pass, and possibly the House of Lords will be unwise enough so to alter it as to restrict the concessions offered to the Irish tenants, and thus give fresh vitality to the Land League.

It is probable that the antagonism to the Arrears Bill will be less protracted, owing to the Prime Minister's statement on Monday night. Mr. Gladstone, after announcing that the Government would meekly accept the adverse vote of Friday night week, and exercise the powers conferred on them only in cases of urgent necessity, said that, considering the advanced period of the Session, none of the measures mentioned in the Speech from the Throne would be proceeded with except the Corrupt Practices Bill, and some others not seriously contested. He could not pretend to bring forward any amendments to the Irish Land Act, either in respect to the purchase clauses, emigration, leases, or the condition of labourers. He hoped the House would be able to rise early—about the first or second week in August is indicated. But Mr. Gladstone, as was expected, proposes an autumn sitting, to be devoted to the Procedure Resolutions—an adjournment till the middle of October, not a new Session. Whether the prospect of enjoying the pleasures of grouse-shooting will promote the dispatch of business remains to be seen. Ponderous speeches, multitudinous questions, and thinly disguised obstruction have become a habit in the House of Commons. Extreme self-denial will be needful if Parliament is to pass the Corrupt Practices Bill, get through the Estimates and the financial bills, and discuss the Indian Budget and the foreign policy of the Government before Aug. 12.

The present dreary midsummer weather—pitiless rain by day and a chilly atmosphere at night—excite well-founded fears for the safe garnering of a bountiful hay crop, and anxiety for our cereals, which need at this time a dry air and a hot sun to ripen them for the sickle or reaping-machine. According to appearances, the harvest will be late, and it may be scanty, but we must not yet despair of seasonable weather to realise the promises of a genial spring. In Ireland, where excessive moisture is beginning to tell adversely, atmospheric influences, even more than in England, are fraught with political as well as social issues. Nor is it to be overlooked that the dripping clouds are spoiling the London season at a time when garden parties are in vogue, and outdoor excursions and réunions diversify the routine of everyday life. The poor equally with the well-to-do suffer from the fickleness of the English climate, and with little chance of a restful holiday when the dead season comes on. Few of our readers, probably, can gauge the keen enjoyment suggested to the poor, and especially the waifs and strays of society, by the prospect of "A Day in the Country"—that bright though brief episode in the dreary monotony of humble life which, with fine weather, is a red-letter day to thousands who are denied the pleasures of a comfortable home. It is refreshing to read the urgent appeals made on behalf of our destitute juveniles by the benevolent managers of such organisations, who, with self-denying zeal, cater for these pleasant trips. The tax upon the sympathy of those who have is very light compared with the luxury of contributing to the occasional enjoyment of those who have not. We hope this fashion will extend. If all who are contemplating a summer vacation, possibly of some weeks, were to make a point of helping to give brightness to the holiday-makers of a single day, they could hardly fail to enjoy their long rest with enhanced relish.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Byron awoke one morning to find himself famous. Equal suddenness of celebrity has been the lot of her Majesty's ship *Condor*, which until Tuesday last occupied only a meritorious and modest position in the Navy List as a trim little gun-boat, but which now, owing to the splendid pluck exhibited by her commander, officers, and men, at the bombardment of the Alexandrian forts, has become the cynosure of telegram-reading eyes. Everybody is talking about the brave little *Condor*; and the Admiral's signal, "Well done, *Condor*," is on all tongues.

The gun-boats were ordered to keep out of fire until an opportunity offered. The *Cygnets* very early found an opportunity. The *Condor* was told off to assist the *Téméraire* out of her difficulty. But at eight o'clock the *Téméraire* got afloat, and the *Condor* made straight at the second strongest fort—that is, the *Marabout*. The *Condor* only carries three guns—two 64-pounders and one 7-inch Woolwich rifled gun. The fort had at least four very heavy pieces of artillery, which were annoying the *Penelope*, *Monarch*, and *Invincible*. Running in within 1200 yards of these guns, a single shot from which would have sunk her, the *Condor* managed, before the signal was given to cease firing, at eleven o'clock, to silence two, if not three, of these great guns. The Admiral ran up the signal, "Well done, *Condor*," and later on sent the *Bittern* and *Beacon* to assist in the work.

I shall not be in the least surprised to learn ere long that some great owner of race-horses has named a foal after the *Condor*. Sporting men, you will remember, were once mightily puzzled by the name of a horse called "*Græculus Esuriens*." What would they say if "*Sarcophamphus Gryphus*," the scientific naturalist's appellation for the *condor*, won the Derby?

Mem.: I am glad to learn, on the authority of the Rev. J. G. Wood, that the *condor* will "make no bones" of attacking a cow or a bull, and that "two of these birds will attack a vicugna, a deer, or even the formidable puma; and, as they direct their assaults chiefly upon the eyes, they soon succeed in blinding their prey, which rapidly falls under the terrible blows which are delivered by the beaks of its assailants." Just so. The *Condor* at Alexandria took Fort *Marabout* for a puma, "went for" it, and hammered its eyes out.

By-the-way, several correspondents have been asking me lately for information concerning a man-o'-war called the *Glatton*. There was a *Glatton*, it would seem, in the days of George III., and there is still a ship of the same name in the Royal Navy. Whence *Glatton*, and why?

War is as full of glorious uncertainties as the Law is said to be; still there is one thing upon the occurrence of which at the beginning of war time you may always reckon with tolerable confidence: and that is the creeping into common circulation of hitherto unaccustomed words. I read in one of the *Times*' telegrams from Alexandria that on Sunday morning last Lieutenant Smith Dorrien, of the *Invincible*, on landing to ascertain how far the armament of the forts by "Horrible" Pasha was being carried on, found about two hundred Arabs "parbuckling" the guns up towards their carriages. Of course, one has only to turn to Webster or to Admiral Smyth's "Dictionary of Nautical Terms" to learn that a parbuckle (written also "parbuncle" and "parbunkle") is a "purchase" formed by a single rope around any weighty body, such as a cask, a gun, or a spar, by means of which "purchase" it is lowered or hoisted. To landsmen's ears, however, "parbuckle" or "parbunkle" is new.

Archibald Forbes should have been aboard ship in the harbour of Alexandria on the morning of Tuesday, July the Eleventh. But the Great War Special, I gather from the *San Francisco News Letter*, is at Melbourne. In the middle of May I read, Parliament being indefinitely prorogued, the only topics of conversation were "Old English Fairs" and Archibald Forbes. The famous war correspondent had been enthusiastically (I am quoting) "ovated." Mr. Forbes is being "splendidly worked by Mr. R. S. Smythe, his manager, the best man in the Southern Hemisphere." Unkind people say that Smythe greased the steps of Government House, so that the journalist "slipped and sprained his ankle after dining with Lord Loftus." The effect, sensational telegrams all over the colonies. Also, that Smythe doctored Forbes' lemon squash the other night. Result, "serious illness of Mr. Archibald Forbes—unable to attend the picnic organised by the Ministry in his honour, to the Blue Mountains."

What's in a name? It seems to me that there is enough in a name, or rather in the typographical maltreatment thereof, to drive the Distressed Compiler to the verge of irremediable despair. I mentioned last week that the famous and scarce pottery known as *Henri Deux* ware was made at a place called Oiron in the Department of the Deux Sèvres. I cited this place three times; but the printers have made me call it indifferently Oiron, Piron, and Peron. The blunder is much less the printers' fault than that of my eyes. I write a painfully small and cramped hand, which once upon a time was legible enough, but which is now rapidly drifting into the hieroglyphic stage. You have heard of the judge who had three handwritings, one of which he alone could read; another of which his clerk could read; and a third of which neither the judge nor his clerk nor anybody else could make head or tail. The last autograph must be somewhat akin to my present "fist."

That there is something in a name will be manifest from the following, which I extract from the current number of the *World*:—

There seems to be no limit to the prodigality of *bric-à-brac* maniacs. Baron Rothschild of Paris, who has already the finest collection of *buhl* (not *Boule*, Henry I.), has positively instructed a London dealer to purchase for him, at a price not exceeding £24,000, two cabinets of the time of Louis XIV.

"Henry" is, I apprehend, the amiable editor of *Truth*. But, in this case, it happens that "Henry" is quite right, and that "Atlas" is quite wrong. The name of the renowned maker of brass-and-tortoiseshell-incrusted cabinet-ware was

not "Buhl," but "Boule." André Charles Boule was born in 1642, and died in Paris, at the age of ninety, in extreme indigence, having been altogether undone by a fire. At the time when he was "ébéniste" to Louis XIV. he was lodged in the Palace of the Louvre.

Mem.: The greater portion of Boule's work was grandiose and palatial in its character, and was executed for the decoration of the Palace of Versailles. That is one of the reasons why genuine Boule is so very scarce, and so very costly. Another reason is that Boule had four sons (or nephews?), all of whom carried on the paternal business, and more or less traded on the paternal name. Prodigious quantities of sham Boule are manufactured in Holland, and in due time find their way to Paris, where they are sold as genuine articles by the *bric-à-brac* dealers. If you are fond of pretty cabinets, but are not a millionaire, I should counsel you to go to Amsterdam, and not to Paris, for pseudo-Boule.

"Phiz" is dead. Mr. Hablot Knight Browne, the delightful illustrator of nearly all the novels of Charles Dickens which made their appearance in monthly parts, expired at Hove by Brighton on Saturday last. The two last Dickensian romances "in the green covers" were illustrated, not with etchings by "Phiz," but with wood engravings, for which the drawings were made, not by Mr. Browne, but by Mr. Marcus Stone and Mr. Luke Fildes respectively. To the embellishment of one Mr. Charles Collins lent a hand. I have not a complete set of the Christmas books with me, and cannot tell with precision whether "Phiz" was associated with Daniel Maclise, Edwin Landseer, and John Leech in the graphic decoration of "The Christmas Carol," "The Chimes," "The Cricket on the Hearth," "The Haunted Man," and the "Battle of Life."

Mem.: Among the illustrations to the last named (the feeblest of all the delightful Christmas books) note John Leech's astonishingly good likeness of that admired comedian, the late Mr. Robert Keeley, as an old servant.

"Phiz," I am given to understand, was not only a most prolific etcher and draughtsman on wood, but a copious worker in *aquarelle*. He produced, I am told, some two thousand water-colour drawings. In addition to the Dickens' novels he executed all the etchings for the "Harry Lorrequer" and "Our Mess" series of Charles Lever's romances, and many of the later fictions from the same prolific pen. I remember, also, his etchings for Mrs. Trollope's novel of "Charles Chesterfield;" for a strange book called "The Commissioner; or, De Lunatico Inquirendo;" for "Paved with Gold," a romance of London life planned and commenced by Henry Mayhew, but finished by his brother, Augustus, now deceased; and his drawings on wood for Mr. J. Herbert Rodwell's "Memoirs of an Umbrella." He was also so kind, more than five-and-twenty years ago, as to illustrate a novel of mine called "The Baddington Peerage" (which my friend the late James Hannay was wont to speak of as "The Paddington Beerage"); originally published in the *Illustrated Times*. The illustrations contributed by the facile pencil of "Phiz" were as excellent as the book itself was worthless. I have always been of the opinion that it was entitled to rank among the very worst novels that ever were written; and with this judgment I never found a critic to disagree.

It was poor Seymour who pictorially invented Mr. Pickwick; but "Phiz" was the graphic creator of Sam Weller, Old Weller, Mr. Porter, Ralph Nickleby, Newman Noggs, Little Nell, Mrs. Jarley, Quilp, Coddlin and Short, Dick Swiveller, the Marchioness, Sally Brass, Mr. Pecksniff, Montagu Tigg, Mrs. Gamp, Betsy Prig, Mr. Micawber, Uriah Heep, Blandois, Little Dorrit, and a host more of the Dickensian *dramatis personæ*. I never saw the late Mr. Hablot Browne; and I don't think I have met half-a-dozen people in the whole course of my life who knew the deceased gentleman, not intimately but even slightly.

He was a great master of the art of etching—not as that art is understood by Mr. Seymour Haden, Mr. Whistler, Mr. Herkomer—but as it was understood when George Cruikshank and Phiz were illustrating Dickens and Lever and Ainsworth, when Leech was illustrating Albert Smith's "Adventures of Mr. Ledbury" (it was "Phiz" who illustrated Albert's "Pottleton Legacy") and "The Marchioness de Brinvilliers," and when Samuel Lover was illustrating, with exquisitely delicate etchings, his own novel of "Handy Andy." Photography, wood engraving, and the multifarious phototypic "processes" have killed book illustrations by means of etching on steel or copper. I am sorry for it. In these days we are too often called upon to admire as triumphs of the etcher and the pen-and-ink draughtsman's art what are, in reality, mere scratches and smudges.

In mechanical excellence the steel etchings in "Bleak House" may, perhaps, be considered as the masterpiece of Mr. Hablot Browne's great capacity in chalcography. In a less mechanical, but more spirited and dramatic, category I place the etchings in "Tom Burke of Ours." "Phiz" was at his drollest in the plates to "Martin Chuzzlewit." In the early Dickens fictions the artist so outrageously caricatured his characters that many of them have scarcely the appearance of human beings. He executed some really magnificent etchings (technically speaking) for a weird romance begun by Harrison Ainsworth, but never completed, entitled "Revelations of London." It was published about 1845. One of the plates—a view of a tumbledown house in the Vauxhall-road—was almost Rembrandt-like in its power. Hablot Browne must at that period have been about thirty years of age.

Mem.: In the index to "The Letters of Charles Dickens" I can only find two references to Hablot Browne, and, turning to pp. 6–13, Vol. I., I find that the references are to comparatively trivial matters: one of the artist laughing very heartily at a theatrical performance, and another of his

accompanying the youthful novelist into Yorkshire on an expedition to investigate the condition of boarding-schools conducted on the Wackford Squeers basis. But many more allusions to "Phiz" must be scattered, unindexed, through the "Letters," or will be found in the "Life" by John Forster.

Touching indices, the "Cyclopædia of the Best Thoughts of Charles Dickens," of which I lately spoke in this column, which is published by Messrs. Hale, of New York, and seems to have found considerable acceptance in the States, since the copy before me bears the impress of a seventh edition, possesses an Index, which is a mine of information—and the merriest entertainment. Under the letter A, the Dickensian utterances relative to America are gravely and impartially tabulated, not omitting the "Salivatory phenomena" (*sic*).

The opinions of Charles Dickens on church bells, quoted in the Cyclopædia under the head of Sunday from "Little Dorrit," may be aptly recalled to the minds of the worthy folks who have been going into ecstasies over "Great Paul" just as, some months ago, they went into ecstasies over Jumbo. Here is the "Bells" passage:—

It was Sunday evening in London, gloomy, close, and stale. Maddening church bells of all degrees of dissonance, sharp and flat, cracked and clear, fast and slow, made the brick and mortar echoes hileous. . . . In every thoroughfare, up almost every alley, and down almost every turning, some doleful bell was throbbing, jerking, rolling, as if the Plague were in the city and the dead-carts were going round.

There is another fierce denunciation of church bells in the "Uncommercial Traveller," and yet another in "Hard Times"; but in the earlier writings of Charles Dickens, notably in "The Chimes," there are some very beautiful passages on bells.

Of course Doctor Johnson and Boswell had something to say concerning the "Whole Duty of Man." "G. E." (Croydon) reminds me of the following passage in *Bozzy's "Life"*—

Some of the company expressed a wonder why the author of so excellent a book as the "Whole Duty of Man" should conceal himself. JOHNSON:—There may be different reasons assigned for this: any one of which would be sufficient. He may have been a clergyman, and may have thought that his religious counsels would have less weight when known to come from a man whose calling was theology. He may have been a man whose practice was not suitable to his principles; so that his character might injure the effect of his book, which he had written in a season of penitence. Or he may have been a man of rigid self denial, so that he would have no reward for his pious labour while in this world, but refer it all to a future state.

My correspondent also refers me to a manuscript in the Bodleian, which MS. strongly points to Dr. Accepted Frewen as the author. He likewise bids me see on the subject (*Life is short and Art is long*) the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xxiv., p. 26, and Ballou's "Memoir of Learned Ladies," p. 300. The late eccentric, but learned, Dr. Barrett ("G. E.") concludes, of Trinity College, Dublin, always believed that Dr. Chapel, formerly Provost of that college, was the author of the W. D. of M.

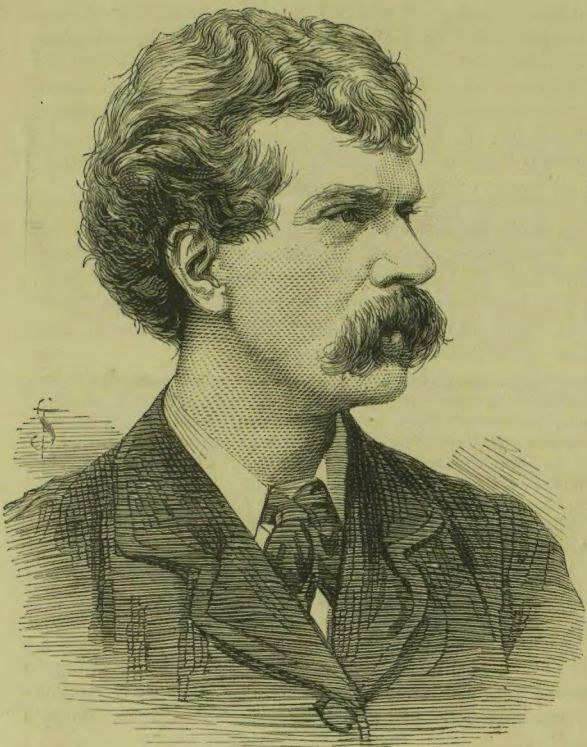
In the matter of the letter "Q" and my correspondent "T. D." (erroneously printed "T. L."), a correspondent "M. J." (Newcastle) bids me "grovel no longer;" for, observes "M. J.," "even in the case which 'T. D.' so triumphantly quotes there is an exception to the rule: the letter Q in the alphabet being always followed by the letter R, and not by U. But the alphabet, dear Sir or Madame, is not a word. It is the raw material for words.

Obviously, I was quoting last week from a bookseller's catalogue when I spoke of "Lord" Bacon. The Lord was in a parenthesis. I am reminded of the circumstance, and of the illustrious author of the "Historie of Henry VII.," as some of my readers may remember that a while ago a lettered correspondent wrote protesting against the allusions, on more than one public occasion, on the part of his Excellency the American Minister to Francis Bacon as "Lord" Bacon. My correspondent reminded me that from time immemorial there had existed a tacit convention among English scholars to pay all the greater reverence to the greatest, wisest (and not the meanest) of mankind, by speaking of him as "Bacon" only, or, as an alternative, as "Francis of Verulam."

As it happens, Mr. James Russell Lowell might plead a very brilliant precedent for be-lording Bacon. It chanced that the other day I was reading the essay on the Life and Writings of Isaac Disraeli, written by his son, the late Earl of Beaconsfield, and prefixed to the latest edition of "The Curiosities of Literature." The late distinguished statesman remarks:—M. de Voltaire (the italics are mine) was certainly a greater Frenchman than Cardinal Fleury, the Prime Minister of France in his time. His actions were more important; and it is certainly not too much to maintain that the exploits of Homer, Aristotle, Dante, or my Lord Bacon, were as considerable events as Actium, Lepanto, or Blenheim.

"My Lord Bacon" is delicious. With respect to the author of the "Henriade," no modern Frenchman would dream of calling François Marie Arouet de Voltaire; but Talleyrand (so Samuel Rogers tells us, in his "Table Talk") always made a point of doing so; and young Mr. Benjamin Disraeli may have listened to Talleyrand's talk when the aged Prince of Beneventum was here as Ambassador from Louis Philippe, early in the 'Thirties. Still, in duly conferring the honorific *particule* on M. "de Voltaire," the biographer of Isaac Disraeli was unjust to the Cardinal, whose name was André Hercule de Fleury.

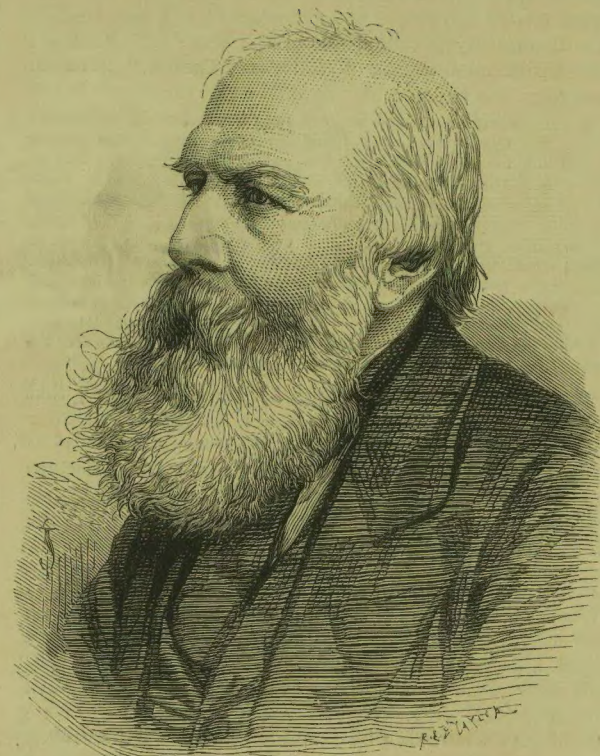
I have made, in a "Martyrology of the Rebellion" published in 1684, a somewhat curious discovery concerning Dr. Henry Hammond, of which more next week. The Doctor was so prolific a writer that it is related of him that, on two several occasions, he sat down at eleven at night and composed a pamphlet for the press before going to bed. He died at the age of fifty-five—a warning to over-workers. G. A. S.



THE LATE MR. CECIL LAWSON,
ARTIST.



THE LATE REV. DR. BLYTHE HURST,
OF COLLIERLY, GATESHEAD



THE LATE MR. J. A. HANSOM,
INVENTOR OF THE HANSOM CAB.

THE LATE REV. DR. BLYTHE HURST.

The death of this aged clergyman, who was a remarkable example of the pursuit of learning in spite of disadvantageous circumstances in his early life, has been recorded in our obituary. He was a native of Winlaton, in Durham, and was born in a humble rank, and apprenticed to a village blacksmith. Like the American blacksmith, Elihu Burritt, he had a great talent and appetite for studying languages, beating the words into his head as he worked at the anvil. He thus acquired, with little instruction except from books, a reading knowledge of Latin, Greek, French, and other European languages—Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, and Persian. These accomplishments brought him into notice among the local clergy and their friends, and he was encouraged to prepare for taking holy orders, which he did in 1842, having also taken the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by examination, at a German University. In 1854, after serving as a curate, he was presented to the vicarage of Collierly, a

parish of six thousand souls near Gateshead, with an income of £300 a year, and has continued in the ministry of that parish to an advanced age.

THE LATE MR. CECIL LAWSON.

The death of this talented and promising artist, at the early age of thirty, took place on the 10th ult., and has occasioned much regret. He was one of the sons of Mr. W. Lawson, the portrait painter, and was born in Shropshire in December, 1851. His first work that attracted notice was the small study called "Cheyne Walk, Chelsea," which was at the Exhibition of the Royal Academy in 1870. In 1871 he contributed "The River in Rain," a Thames study of much merit, and "A Summer Evening at Cheyne Walk." "A Lament" appeared in 1872; "A Pastoral, in the Vale of Miefod, North Wales," in 1873. "The Hop Gardens of England" attracted popular attention in 1876. His "View from Don Saltero's, Cheyne Walk," had many excellent qualities, and could not be over-

looked. "The Wet Moon, Old Battersea," and "An Autumn Sunrise" were at the Academy in 1878. These works were followed in 1879 by "Sundown, Old Battersea," and in 1880 "A Moonlight Pastoral," "The Pool" and "Bardon Moors" in 1881. In the Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition in 1878 was "The Minister's Garden;" and last year, at the same place, he had "Wharfedale" and "The Valley of Desolation." His pictures in this year's Academy Exhibition are "The Doone Valley, North Devon," "Blackdown, Surrey," and "Peach-blossom."

The Portrait of Mr. Cecil Lawson is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MR. HANSOM.

Few men's names have secured a larger quantity of popular renown—the quality is but that of one modest and simple though useful invention—than he who is unconsciously invoked every time we call a Hansom cab. Mr. Joseph Aloysius



THE PRINCESS OF WALES GIVING PRIZES AT THE METROPOLITAN AND CITY POLICE ORPHANAGE, TWICKENHAM.—SEE PAGE 58.



THE CRISIS IN EGYPT: A KRUPP FIELD-GUN IN THE EARTHWORKS, ALEXANDRIA.
FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.

Hansom, architect, the inventor of the "Patent Safety," died the week before last, at his residence in Fulham-road, at the age of seventy-eight. He belonged to an old Roman Catholic Yorkshire family. In his own profession as an architect, Mr. Hansom early won considerable reputation, and his designs were preferred, in 1833, to those of other competitors for the erection of the Birmingham Townhall. Unfortunately, during the construction of that building, Mr. Hansom became joint security for the contractor, whose bankruptcy involved the architect in serious losses, but he soon partially retrieved his fortunes by the invention, in 1836, of the Patent Safety Cab. The original form of this vehicle, as some of our elder readers will recollect, was different from those of the present "Hansom" and "Forder" cabs; the driver's seat was not behind, but actually upon the roof of the carriage, directly over the passenger's head. There was a rival Safety Cab Company, whose plan was to put the driver's seat at one side (the near side) of the body of the carriage, with a side window for the passenger to communicate with him. It may probably have been found that this arrangement was

faulty, and bad for the horse, by throwing too much weight on the near side. Mr. Hansom then altered his original plan, and set the driver at the back of the carriage, but high enough to hold the reins above the roof. We doubt whether this may not be attended with some disadvantage, in lifting the horse too much, so that his feet do not hold the ground securely, for Hansom Cab horses are very apt to slip. Mr. J. A. Hansom's next important venture, in December, 1842, was in periodical literature, as the founder of the *Builder*, which passed into other hands. His practice as an architect had in the meantime become extensive, and examples of his taste and skill are to be seen in all parts of the Kingdom. Churches from his designs were erected at, among other places, Ryde, Preston, Dalkeith, Leeds, Ripon, Boulogne, Marychurch, Oxford, Manchester, and Arundel, and he was the architect of various structures or portions of structures, for the colleges of Ampleforth, Ushaw, St. Asaph, Beaumont, and Fort Augustus. Among his latest works, executed in partnership with his son, Mr. Joseph Hansom, may be mentioned the Church of the Holy Name, at Manchester, and the Church of St. Philip, at Arundel.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE FORTS AT ALEXANDRIA.

On Tuesday morning, after several weeks of anxious suspense, the attempts to bring about a peaceable settlement of the Egyptian difficulty were interrupted by a terrible conflict between the forts and batteries at Alexandria, under command of Arabi Pasha, and the British naval squadron commanded by Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, occasioned by the Egyptians' conduct in persisting, against repeated prohibitions, to continue their defensive and offensive warlike preparations. The Admiral had discovered, on Sunday, that there were two new guns mounted on the western side of the entrance to the harbour of Alexandria, whereupon Sir Beauchamp Seymour prepared a proclamation to be posted up, charging the Egyptian authorities with breach of faith, and demanding the surrender of the fortifications within twelve hours. If this were not complied with he would fire on them after another twenty-four hours. The British Consul-General sent a notice to the other Consuls-General advising them to

withdraw all their subjects from the town within twenty-four hours. The British Agency and Consular Staff then left and took up their quarters on board the Tanjore, one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels. Mr. Cartwright and Sir Auckland Colvin visited the Khedive, and offered to provide for his safety on board a ship-of-war. He declined, however, to leave the town. The French Consul-General telegraphed to Cairo ordering all Frenchmen to leave, as hostilities were hourly expected. This produced an alarming panic in the town of Alexandria, and the remaining Europeans at once went on board ship. The foreign Consuls made a formal protest against the bombardment. Ragheb Pasha, the Prime Minister, with two of his colleagues, on Monday went aboard the flag-ship to intercede with the Admiral, but could not answer for the military dictator, Arabi Pasha. There was no sign of a disposition on his part to surrender, and the bombardment was therefore begun at seven o'clock on Tuesday morning. It is said that a launch was met, at daybreak, with another deputation coming to promise that the fortification works should be stopped and the guns dismantled, but the Admiral replied that it was too late.

Our readers have been made acquainted, by preceding Illustrations and descriptions, with the situation of Alexandria and its two harbours. The city is mainly built on an isthmus, originally a level mound of artificial formation, connecting the former islet of Pharos with the low mainland shore. The Khedive's Palace of Ras-el-tin, with the Lighthouse and the central advanced sea-front forts, of which Fort Pharos and Fort Ada, besides the Lighthouse Fort and batteries at Ras-el-tin, were the most important, occupied the length, from west to east, of the projecting piece of land, behind which lies the inner western harbour, with the arsenal, the pier, and quays of the port. There is an outer harbour, protected by the breakwater that extends westward and turns south-west from Point Ras-el-tin; and on the southern mainland shore of this outer harbour, opposite the breakwater, at Meks and further on, extending westward to Marabout Island, six miles from the city, a series of earthworks and batteries had recently been constructed. On the eastern side of the town, within the projecting point of Pharos, lies what is called the New Harbour, but which is little used by commerce, with the Silsili and other forts. At the base of the isthmus between the west and east harbours, on the south side of the city, overlooking the Mahmoudieh Canal and the railway to Cairo, were Fort Napoleon (Caffarelli) and Fort Gabarrie, commanding the only road of retreat from Alexandria to the inland country.

For all vessels entering the port, that is to say, the western and inner harbour, there are three entrances or channels, of which the first, or that nearest the city, having 17 ft. of water and known as the "Corvette Pass," is narrow and difficult; while the middle one, called the "Boghaz Pass," though it has even at its shallowest point a depth of 27 ft., is but a quarter of a mile wide. The third or western channel, called "Marabout Pass," is by far the best, being half a mile in width and having from 25 ft. to 27 ft. of water as a minimum depth. This fact explains the importance attached to the defences of Marabout Island and the forts at the adjacent point, which command the best passage to the great harbour, at about half a mile distance. Having passed this point, a vessel making for the port of Alexandria must run the gauntlet of the guns of the numerous forts and batteries along the coast on her starboard side. Where the water is contracted by the projecting extremity of the great breakwater to a breadth of about three-quarters of a mile only, these forts were placed so as to command the entrance. They extended along the south shore of the outer harbour, from Fort Tsale to the south-west of the landing-place to the fort and battery of Marsa-el-Kanat, situated just where the shore bends away to the north. Then comes the long stretch of low sand hills, terminating in Chersonesus Point, which was protected by Fort Adjemi, and the guns of Marabout Island, covering more or less effectually the Marabout Pass, with its five or six fathoms of water. Besides these fortifications the town was protected by Fort Caffarelli or Napoleon, Fort Gabarrie, Fort Cretin, and a fort to the east, which is in front of the ruins of Ptolemy's Palace, and commands the East Harbour or New Port. There were therefore two distinct systems of defence—those which protected the New Port and Eastern town, and of which Forts Pharos and Ada were the principal, and those which protected the entrances to the outer Western Harbour. Admiral Seymour's plan of attack consisted in dividing his squadron so as practically to simultaneously bombard the whole of the Egyptian positions.

The method of operations on Tuesday last may now be understood. The French squadron and other foreign vessels had left the harbour on Monday; all was clear for action. The British ships of war had taken up their appointed stations for the attack. The following is a list of the vessels engaged:—Eight ironclads, supported by five gun-boats, represented the effective English force. The ironclads were—Inflexible, 11,400 tons, turret-ship, mounting four guns of 81 tons each, and carrying armour of from 16 to 24 inches; Téméraire, 8540 tons, mounting eight heavy guns, four of 25 tons each and four of 18 tons each, and carrying 8 and 10 inch armour; Superb, 9100 tons, mounting four 25-ton guns, and being protected by 10 to 12 inch armour; Sultan, 9290 tons, mounting eight 18-ton guns and four 12-ton guns, and carrying armour of from 6 to 9 inches in thickness; Alexandria (till the day of action, the Admiral's flagship), 9490 tons, mounting two guns of 25 tons each, and ten of 18 tons each, and bearing armour of 8 to 12 inches; Monarch, 8320 tons, mounting four 25-ton guns and two of 6½ tons each, and being armoured with from 8 to 10 inches of iron; Invincible, 6010, mounting ten 12-ton guns, and carrying 8 to 10 inches of armour; Penelope, 4470, also mounting ten 12-ton guns, and carrying 5 to 6 inch armour. These eight powerful fighting ships were supported by the gun-boats Beacon, Bittern, Cygnet, Condor, and Decoy. All the thirteen vessels were fully manned, and, in addition to their heavy armament, most of them were fitted with torpedoes and machine guns, of the modern Nordenfeldt and Gatling patterns. The whole fleet was under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir F. Beauchamp Paget Seymour, G.C.B., the flag officer of the Mediterranean station. He hoisted his flag on board the Invincible, which ship, with the Monarch and the Penelope, assisted by the Téméraire outside, took up a position commanding the entrance to the harbour, nearly opposite Meks, and distant 1000 yards or 1300 yards north-west from Fort Marsa-el-Kanat. They attacked these forts on the mainland shore, while the Superb, Sultan, and Alexandria engaged and totally destroyed the Lighthouse and Pharos forts. The Inflexible co-operated with both divisions, as she took up a station commanding the Lighthouse and Pharos batteries and Fort Meks. The gun-vessels Bittern, Condor, Beacon, Decoy, and Cygnet attacked the Marabout batteries at the entrance of the harbour, and, taking up a close position, soon silenced them, after which they ran in and shelled Fort Meks, the Bittern covering the landing-party from the Invincible, which blew up the heavy guns in that fort. The Egyptians fought their batteries with more determination than was expected, but all were silenced at four o'clock in the

afternoon, by which time four of the forts had been blown up, and the Khedive's Palace was on fire. The bombardment stopped for the day at half-past five, when a list of the casualties was drawn up, and it was reported that five men had been killed and 28 wounded. Of those killed, two belonged to the Inflexible, one to the Alexandria, and to the Superb. Two officers were wounded, Lieutenant Jackson, of the Inflexible, severely, and Lieutenant Davies, of the Penelope, slightly; no officers were killed. The wounds in most cases were by splinters when shot entered the ships; it seems that the Egyptians had no shells. The casualties amongst the Egyptians must have been very great, but we are unable to obtain any idea of their number. As soon as firing had ceased, the Admiral sent on shore a detachment of officers and men, twelve in number, who proceeded to the ruined forts and burst up the guns with dynamite.

On Wednesday morning, it was intended that the attack on Fort Napoleon and Fort Gabarrie, and the inner harbour batteries, should be undertaken by the Invincible, with the Monarch and the Penelope, which two ships last named had gone in the evening before. The Invincible silenced the batteries, then landed a party which spiked and burst nine guns. The Inflexible and Téméraire, towards noon, opened fire on the Moncrieff battery outside, which had been repaired during the night. The battery did not reply. The Khedive's Palace was still burning, and there were other fires in the town. The wind had risen, and there was a swell of the sea which made correct practice difficult. But at one o'clock there was a signal, "Cease firing," from the Admiral's flagship inside the breakwater. A white flag had been shown in the town, as a token of asking for a truce. The Admiral thereupon sent a gun-boat, with a white flag at the fore, up the inner harbour to the Arsenal, where is the official residence of the Ministers of War and of Marine. At the time of writing this, on Wednesday evening, nothing more is known; but we may hope that a suspension of hostilities is already arranged.

The five men killed on board our Fleet, a gunner of the Royal Marine Artillery, a carpenter, and three seamen, were "buried," or lowered into the sea, with the customary funeral solemnities, on Wednesday.

We present some effective Illustrations of the great event of this week: separate Illustrations of four of the most powerful ironclads engaged in the bombardment on Tuesday—namely, the Inflexible, the Alexandria, the Monarch, and the Téméraire; "Ready for Action," showing the bow of one of our war-ships, with seamen and marines under arms, and with the machine-guns on the upper deck; a View of the Ras-el-tin Fort and Lighthouse, with the Sultan and another ironclad lying close by; an Illustration of the work of training the big guns, as performed on board these ships; and a Sketch in one of the Egyptian shore batteries, with a Krupp field gun mounted there. We also give a page of Sketches of Egyptian women, by our Special Artist, who was in that country not long ago, to furnish Illustrations of "Egypt as it is."

DESTRUCTION AND ABANDONMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

(From the "Standard" Correspondent.)

On board H.M.S. Invincible. Thursday, 8 a.m.

Alexandria is abandoned by the Egyptians, the whole population, military and civil, having withdrawn.

The entire European quarter, including the Grand Square, has been burnt.

Last evening the Helicon, which had gone in to inquire the meaning of the flag of truce, found no one on board the Mahroussa, or in the Arsenal. Unable to open communication with the enemy, the Helicon returned with the news to the Admiral.

The great fires in the city continued to extend, and the Admiral determined to discover what was passing there. First Lieutenant Forsyth took the steam pinnace on shore. I received permission to accompany the reconnoitring party. Upon reaching the shore, Mr. Ross, purveyor to the Fleet, who was well acquainted with the town, landed, and with great courage proceeded for a considerable distance. He found that all was perfectly silent, save for the roar and crackle of the flames, and the sound of falling beams and walls, and that Alexandria was wholly deserted.

It is clear that Arabi withdrew his troops under cover of the flag of truce, and is, no doubt, concentrated in the neighbourhood to oppose our advance, with the troops and the entire male population of Alexandria.

The Invincible is now going inside the harbour to make a complete reconnaissance.

The work of the ships is over, and any further action must be on shore. The whole of the forts are found to be abandoned. At daylight the Admiral telegraphed to the fleet not to open fire, as the place was evacuated by the enemy.

Half the town is wrapped in flames, and a dense cloud of smoke hangs over it.

The fate of the Europeans and Christians who had remained in the city is unknown.

A landing in force will take place to investigate the general condition and render aid if possible.

The Chiltern has received orders to prepare to change her position and to come in nearer. Telegraphic communication will, therefore, probably be suspended for three or four hours.

9.35 a.m.

The conflagration is tremendous, the whole of the European quarter being in flames. The Grand Square is entirely destroyed, also the Exchange and telegraph offices. The fire is still spreading. The Egyptian army is in full retreat towards the interior, and is said to be wholly demoralised. Nothing is known of the Khedive; but as the yacht still lies off his palace at Ramlah, it is hoped that he is still there, and that he will come off when the surf moderates.

The scene in the town is frightful. The city was fired in a great many places by the prisoners released from jail and the mob. Terrible atrocities have been committed.

A body of 100 Europeans fought their way down to the beach this morning, and have been taken off by armed boats from the Fleet. They report that they had passed a terrible night, having defended themselves desperately in the Ottoman Bank and the adjoining offices and buildings. They report that hundreds of Europeans and Christians have, to their knowledge, been massacred by circumstances of horrible barbarity, and it is probable that the whole of the Europeans, with the exception of those who have reached the beach, have been slain. The Helicon, with the survivors, is now alongside the Chiltern. A part of the fleet is ordered to Port Said. The Chiltern is now engaged in splicing the cables to Cyprus and Malta. When this is done she will pay them out together and run in nearer to the shore and fleet. Communications will be maintained throughout the operations.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE ORPHANAGE.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Saturday last opened the newly-built wing of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, at Strawberry Hill, Twickenham; and the Princess afterwards distributed the prizes to the deserving children of the school. This institution was founded by the efforts of Colonel Sir Edmund Henderson, Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, seconded by those of Colonel Fraser, C.B., Chief of the City Police. Their Royal Highnesses were received by a distinguished company, amongst whom were the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, Lady Burdett-Coutts, and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. Mr. Howard Vincent, on behalf of the board of managers, of which he is chairman, read an address of welcome to the Prince and Princess. In this it was stated that the institution provided for the maintenance, education, and start in life of 150 boys and 100 girls, and that of the police themselves 11,960 officers and constables subscribed to its funds. The Prince of Wales, in declaring the new wing open, remarked that no body of men deserved support and appreciation more than the Metropolitan and City police. Though their number was increasing, the force was small in comparison with the enormous and ever-increasing population of the great city of London. The Prince further expressed his gratification at the favourable report of the school by her Majesty's inspector, and cordially wished prosperity to an institution which he considered one of the most valuable and important in the kingdom. The interesting act of presenting the prizes, which is shown in our Illustration, was performed by her Royal Highness. The children, to the number of 250, assembled in a marquee, sang "God Bless the Prince of Wales." The new part of the building, which has cost about £4200, is to include boys', girls', and infant class-rooms. In the boys' room there was an exhibition of art and handicraft, promoted by Mr. Howard Vincent with a view to give profitable employment to men of the force in their leisure hours. The articles exhibited including several drawings and paintings of merit, and a number of objects displaying skill, ingenuity, and taste. Superintendents Green, Digby, Foster, and Harris, the head master, the matron, and the head mistress had the honour of being presented to their Royal Highnesses, who passed through the grounds, noticing the children's gardens, as they left the institution.

The Prince and Princess afterwards went to Fortescue House, Twickenham, and there opened a bazaar in aid of the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children, and of the Arethusa and Chichester training-ships.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Rosherville Gardens, Gravesend, has long been famed as the place whereat to spend a Happy Day. The Criterion Theatre, Piccadilly, at which there has just been revived Mr. W. S. Gilbert's three-act comedy-farce of "The Wedding March," may certainly claim to be the place of entertainment *par excellence* where the playgoer may enjoy a Delirious Night; that is to say, if a state of Delirium is to be considered an enjoyable condition of mind. "The Wedding March" is, as most people know, founded on a French vaudeville called "Le Chapeau de Paille d'Italie;" but the Gallic original is to Mr. Gilbert's comedy pretty well as a delicately painted magic lantern slide is to the mobile monsters and chimeras dire projected on to the white sheet by the lens of the magic lantern itself. To most intents and purposes the "Wedding March" may be pronounced an original play. Monarchs of the realms of Topsy-turvydom, Ranger of the Wandering Wood, Manufacturer of that Looking Glass through which Alice floated, and residuary legatee of the White Rabbit, who was so dreadfully afraid of being too late for the Duchess's Tea Party, Mr. W. S. Gilbert has, in the amazing piece of tomfoolery which is nightly attracting crowded audiences to the Criterion, abandoned himself unreservedly to the exposition, in the neatest, crispest, wittiest, and most epigrammatic manner imaginable of what never has been, and is not, and never will be, nor can be, nor ought to be, till the Man in the Moon comes down (not at all too soon) and asks his way to the establishment of which the festive portion is conducted by Messrs. Spiers and Pond.

There are traces of Mr. Gilbert's peculiar idiosyncrasies even in the nomenclature of his characters. Who but he could have invented such names as "Uncle Bopaddy," "Cousin Foodle," "Mrs. Leonora Bunthunder," the "Duke of Tumtupshire," and "the Marchioness of Market Harborough"? Who but Mr. Gilbert could have devised such astounding anomalies as the wife of a Major-General in the army going out in the morning to purchase a pint of Brazil nuts, and subsequently waiting, bareheaded, and accompanied by her cousin, a Guardsman in full uniform, to demand reparation from a gentleman, by whose horse, while he was riding in the park, her Leghorn straw bonnet has been partially devoured? This *chapeau de paille*, as all who saw the piece on its first appearance will remember, is the not very substantial peg on which hang all the incidents in this diverting but distractingly extravagant piece of drollery. To comply with the demands of the outraged Mrs. Leonora Bunthunder and her exasperated cousin in the Guards, who will be satisfied with nothing less than an apology and a new Leghorn hat, precisely resembling that eaten up by the horse in the park, the wretched Mr. Woodpecker Tapping is compelled, on the very morning of his marriage with Anna Maria Poppytop, the daughter of a Welsh market gardener, to race half over London, and to discover in the pretty milliner, on whom he calls, in the hope of being able to purchase the desiderated bonnet, a quondam sweetheart whom he has cruelly jilted. The young *modiste*, however, is placable, and would willingly supply him with such an article as he requires, only she has just sold the only bonnet in her stock fulfilling the desired conditions to the Marchioness of Market Harborough. Mr. Woodpecker Tapping rushes off to the Marchioness, who, mistaking him for an Italian singer who has promised to sing for her at a reception after luncheon, would very willingly give him (after having presented him with a bouquet and with one of her shoes), the wished-for hat; only her maid discovers that it has been given to Mrs. Leonora Bunthunder, the spouse of a jealous and irascible Major-General, who, in full uniform, is discovered in the act of taking a footbath. Throughout the scenes in which these grotesque incidents take place, the expectant bride, her too fond cousin, the bride's father, Mr. Poppytop, uncle Bopaddy, and a following of bridesmaids and groomsmen in preposterous rural costumes come hopping and skipping to a jingling tune, until their "Wedding March" becomes next door to intolerable, and when, in the last scene, the whole party are "run in" to the station-house by an inexorable policeman, one almost wishes that the inspector would never let these "utterly too" tedious mummers out again. The truth is, that "The Wedding March" is spun out to at least twice its proper proportions. As a one-act farce, or a two-act vaudeville, it would be as funny as Mr. Gilbert's "Realms of Joy" (one of the funniest farces that I remember ever to have seen); but in three acts, and with the capering crew of wedding guests for ever jarrin



H.M.S. SULTAN OFF RAS-EL-TIN, OR LIGHTHOUSE FORT, ALEXANDRIA.

FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.

on one's nerves, the improbabilities of the play become offensive and the drolleries wearisome.

"The Wedding March" was, in its every character, capitally well acted. Mr. Lytton Sothorn, as Mr. Woodpecker Tapping, showed such animation and versatility as more than once to remind the old playgoer of the lamented Edward Askew Sothorn; and Miss K. Rorke looked almost too pretty and acted too sympathetically to fill such a thankless part as that of Anna Maria Poppytop, who evidently likes her Cousin Foodle (played with much quiet humour by Mr. G. Giddens) much better than she does the young gentleman to whom she is about to be married. Mr. Alfred Maltby gave a most skilful rendering of the part of the vulgar, arrogant, tyrannical father-in-law Poppytop; Mr. W. Blakeley was amusingly deaf as a post, senile, and smiling as Uncle Bopaddy; Mr. Hamilton Astley (in a court dress and tights, and wearing not only the Ribbon of the Garter, but the Garter itself round his left leg) cleverly and absurdly performed the Duke of Turntopshire; and Miss M. Rorke, as the equally emotional Marchioness of Market Harborough, languished over the real Duke and the sham Italian tenor, and hopped on one leg, after presenting the supposed Signore with one of her shoes, in a manner so clever and appreciative as to cause one to regret that Mr. Gilbert had not written a better part for her. For, in the scene at the Marchioness's house, there is much of the making of a real comedy, and not of a mere farce.

I went on Monday last to see "Babil and Bijou" at the Alhambra, under curious conditions: the attractions of the Grand Fairy Spectacular Opera in question having been enhanced by the appearance in the last tableau, the Silver City of Atalantes, of a new and phenomenal Queen of the Amazons, in the person of Mademoiselle Marion, a young lady who enjoys the advantages of being only sixteen years of age and over eight feet in height. It was that strange quadruped, I believe, called the Runtifoozle which, according to the showman who was exhibiting him, "grewed a hinch hand a arf hevery hanimal year, and as never yet come to 'is full growth." What altitude Mdle. Marion will eventually attain, should she continue to grow "hevery hanimal year," it would be premature to conjecture; but if she continues to increase in stature and she retains the part of the Amazonian Queen, they may have to take Great Paul down from its belfry to fit Mdle. Marion with a helmet withal. The young lady was born, it is said, in a village of the Thuringian Mountains, and is evidently a novice of the stage; but her vast size atones, in the opinion of the playgoers, for all. Notwithstanding her colossal height and bulk, she is very well proportioned, and she is decidedly handsome: possessing, as she does (the remark was made by an æsthetic friend of mine who had scanned her closely) the true Pre-Rafaellite maxillary angle. And she is apparently very intelligent. I have enjoyed in my time the acquaintance of several giantesses, and they were usually as silly as they were silly looking. The vast auditorium of the Alhambra on Monday, from stalls to top-most tier, was crammed; and the upper circle looked like the Grand Stand at Ascot on the Cup Day. Of course, the gigantic Mdle. Marion was a considerable attraction; but otherwise the immense audience seemed heartily to enjoy the splendid spectacle of "Babil and Bijou," with its magnificent scenery and costumes, the excellent acting and singing of Miss Constance Loseby and Mr. Harry Paulton, and the sumptuous ballets, in which Mdle. Pertoldi and Mdles. C. Richards and Patti, aided by Monsieur G. Jacobi's sparkling music and a multitudinous corps de ballet, appear to such fascinating advantage.

I happened to be at Brighton last Saturday, and am glad to be able to record that in the afternoon Mrs. Nye Chart's well-managed theatre wore an unusually brilliant aspect, a distinguished audience having been attracted by that charming and constantly improving actress Miss Kate Pattison and the excellent company—including Mr. Hermann Vezin—which she has taken round the provinces for the representation of Mr. Merivale's play, "The Cynic, or Fancit of Balliol." The play, which has been altered since its production at the Globe Theatre, by the restoration of the author's original idea of the death of Count Lestrangle by lightning, was received with immense enthusiasm, and both Miss Pattison and Mr. Vezin were called before the curtain at the end of each act and loudly applauded.

G. A. S.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The twenty-third annual shooting-meeting of the National Rifle Association is being held on Wimbledon-common. The aggregate value of this year's prizes is over £14,000, and altogether the number of entries for the competitions exceeds that of any previous year. Not many of the contests were decided at the time of going to press with our early edition.

Practical work began on Monday; but the weather was unfavourable, and the scoring consequently suffered to some extent, although several highest possible scores were made at 500 yards, and one at 800 yards. The Humphry Challenge Cup was won by Oxford with a total of 707, being 27 points above that made by the Cambridge team. The principal prize of £30 in the Alexandra series was taken by Sergeant Black, 1st Cumberland, with an aggregate of 63 points at the two ranges. The other principal winners are: £20, Private Elkington, 1st London. £15 each, Colour-Sergeant Bartlett, 1st Somersetshire; and Private Deeley, Warwick. £10 each, Private Bruce, 1st Galloway; Lieutenant Watson, 1st Lanark; Sergeant Picken, 1st Salop; Colour-Sergeant Alexander, 3rd Lancashire; Lieutenant Akerigg, 1st Cumberland; Sergeant Mackay, 1st Sutherland; and Lieutenant Davies, 1st Glamorganshire.

Owing to the bad weather the shooting was not brilliant in Tuesday's competitions. The highest Alfred Prize was won by Quartermaster Larmer, 4th Surrey, with a score of 33; and for the Gregory Prize two men tied with scores of 34 each. At this range the position must be either standing or kneeling; and, with this regulation, as might be expected, the average shooting was somewhat low. Nevertheless, Lieutenant-Colonel Burt, 1st Warwick, made 34 out of a possible 35, and the same score was made by Private Frankland, 16th Lancashire. There were three scores of 33 and several of 32. The highest possible score of 35 was for the Wills Prize, Major M'Kerrell, 1st Ayr, achieving the feat at 800 yards with a military breech-loader.

Among the novelties of the meeting are the competition for the Rajah of Kolapore's Cup, by teams from Jersey and Guernsey, in addition to teams from Canada and England. The aggregate value of prizes for the China Cup has been increased to £8. In the Alfred competition the prizes have been reduced from £400 to £300. A prize has been introduced called the Nursery Aggregate, a sum of £100 being divided into thirty-seven prizes: they are restricted to competitors who have been in the Queen's Sixty.

On Saturday (to-day) there are to be some important competitions—that is to say, continuation of the Prince of Wales's Prize of 100 guineas, at 500 and 600 yards; the China Cup, at 500 yards; the end of the Queen's first stage, at 500 and 600 yards; the Belgian Cup for volley firing, and the match between the Lords and the Commons.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The last specialty of the season occurred on Tuesday evening, when Signor Boito's "Mefistofele" was produced for the first time at this establishment. It was originally brought out at La Scala, Milan, in 1868, and was first heard in England at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1880, when the characters of Margherita and Elena were sustained by Madame Christine Nilsson, and those of Marta and Pantalio by Madame Trebelli. On that occasion we spoke of the work in detail, and may now chiefly confine ourselves to comments on its new rendering—reminding our readers that both the book and the music are by Signor Boito, who resembles Herr Wagner in being his own poet. Nor, apparently, has he been uninfluenced in style by the example of the German innovator. The book of "Mefistofele" is divided into two parts, each consisting of two acts—the opera opening with the "Prologue in Heaven," and closing with the Epilogue of Faust's death. As previously said, declamatory music and elaborate orchestration are largely prevalent features in the work. In the scenes dealing with the supernatural—especially that of the Brocken—there is much that is appropriately weird-like, and dramatic in effect—while in the Garden-scene music (perhaps altogether the most successful portion of the opera), there is great refinement and grace of style, and more connected musical interest than elsewhere. Madame Albani's performance as Margherita in the first part and Elena in the second, was of transcendent excellence, the love music of the Garden-scene having been rendered with charming grace and refinement, and that of the death-scene in the prison with admirable pathos. The fine quartet in the first-named situation was encoored, and the latter portion repeated. In the fourth act, the declamatory passages for Elena were finely given by Madame Albani, the duet "La luna," for the character just named and Pantalio, having had to be repeated. Mdle. Trenelli as Pantalio in the second part, and Marta in the first part of the opera, was thoroughly efficient. The Mefistofele of M. Gailhard was throughout an excellent performance, both vocally and dramatically; and Signor Mierzwinsky sang the music of Faust with much effect; his good cantabile style and high chest notes having been displayed to great advantage. The small part of Wagner was efficiently filled by Signor I. Corsi. The scenery (by Messrs. Dayes and Caney) is very beautiful; especially the Garden-scene and the view of the heights of the Brocken. The costumes are splendid, and the wild revels in the scene last referred to, and the graceful Ballet action in the fourth act were very effectively realised. This included the clever dancing of Mdle. Gedda and the Mdles. Reuters. The orchestral and choral details were very satisfactorily rendered, and the performance was ably conducted by Signor Bevignani. So fine a representation of Signor Boito's remarkable work should prove attractive in the few representations it can receive during the short remainder of the season (which closes on July 22) and in repetitions next year.

On Monday "La Traviata" was repeated, and included Madame Patti's fine performance as Violetta for the first time this season—the cast having comprised Signor Nicolini as Alfredo and Signor Cotogni as the elder Germont.

M. Lenepveu's "Velleda" was repeated yesterday (Friday) week, when, as on its first production (noticed by us last week), the admirable performance of Madame Adelina Patti in the title-character was a predominant feature.

SIR JULIUS BENEDICT'S CONCERT.

The recurrence of this annual event—the forty-eighth occasion—at St. James's Hall last week, was, as heretofore, a specialty of the season. Madame Albani and Madame Trebelli contributed to the programme, the former having sung the elaborate air, "Souvenir de moi-même," from Hérold's "Le Pré aux Clercs" (with violin obbligato by M. Musin), and Gumbert's pleasing ballad, "A May Song;" and the last-named singer, having been heard in an effective song of Mr. L. Engel's, "Farewell!"—with the composer's harmonium and Mr. J. Thomas's harp accompaniments—and Offenbach's "C'est l'Espagne," the encore of which was replaced by the "Habanera" from "Carmen." It is needless to say how finely these pieces were rendered by the eminent artists named. Other effective vocal performances were contributed by the Misses Robertson and De Fonblanque; Mdles. Isidor, Barbi, Nordmann, Desvignes, and Grabow; Signori Frapolli, De Reszké, Parisotti, and Bonetti; Mr. Maas, Mr. Santley, Mr. F. King, Mr. F. B. Foote, Herr Oedmann, and the members of Mr. Plater's Glee Union—the vocal music having been well contrasted by several instrumental pieces. These included Sir J. Benedict's fantasia on American national airs, arranged for four performers on two pianofortes—the executants having been the composer, Lady Benedict, Master C. Galeotti, and Signor Ducci—and an expressive "Romance" for violin, harp, and piano, also composed by Sir J. Benedict, who sustained the pianoforte part, in association with Miss Harkness (violin) and Mr. J. Thomas (harp). A special feature in the concert was the clever improvisation of Master C. Galeotti, a boy pianist of much promise. Other instrumental solos were skilfully executed by Mdle. Eissler and M. Musin (violin), M. Hollman (violinello), and Mr. L. Engel (harmonium)—and Mr. Henry Irving gave an effective recitation of "The Feast of Belshazzar," an impressive poem by Mr. Edwin Arnold. There were six conductors—Signori Bevignani, Bisaccia, and Visetti, Mr. Ganz, and Mr. Randegger.

Mr. Edward Holmes gave an interesting concert at the Royal Academy of Music on Monday afternoon, when the programme included his own clever pianoforte playing, and several effective new songs of his composition. Many eminent artists contributed to the performances.

There were seven candidates for the Parepa-Rosa Gold Medal, which was on Monday, at the Royal Academy of Music, awarded to Hilda Wilson.

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CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

The successive stages of the Egyptian matter have for several days engrossed attention in the Stock Exchange, as well as in more purely commercial and political circles. The ultimatum, direct from the English Admiral, untrammelled by association with France, was received with deep satisfaction, and the actual bombardment on Tuesday morning no less so. But, as I write, it is not the Egyptian matter which is alone controlling the value of investments. The settlement which commenced Tuesday is exercising a powerful influence upon certain stocks. Brighton A, for example, was, in consequence of pre-arrangements by the "bears," apparently not so short as was expected, and disappointing dividend rumours still further depressed the price. An adverse general influence has resulted from the deplorable weather of the past week. The rain has been nearly incessant, and in quantity most drenching. The outstanding hay crop must be greatly damaged; but, as the portion gathered is probably equal to an ordinary yield, the disaster is in that respect not so very serious, and, should the weather now mend, the grain crops would, no doubt, soon recover themselves; but from fears that it will not, wheat was on Monday advanced 1s. to 2s. This prospect of a disappointing harvest in Europe is greatly in favour of American growers and American carriers, and there has consequently been a revival in the prices of American Railway securities.

As the average Bank of England rate during the half year ending with June was just upon 4 per cent, as compared with less than 3 for the corresponding period last year; while bad debts were equally few in both, the joint stock banks have had no difficulty in maintaining their recent scale of dividends. Many, if not most of them, could have made an advance, but there is always great unwillingness to move in that direction, seeing how much notice is excited by a return at any time to lower rates; moreover, most of the banks will shortly have to pay on the additional capital resulting from registration as limited, and it is of great importance that the recent scale be kept up. But the Union of London board have, in spite of these considerations, added a bonus of 3s. 9d. a share to the usual dividend, which is equal to an addition of nearly 2½ per cent per annum. The amounts carried to reserve are invariably greatly above those of last year. In the case of the Union of London this excess is, notwithstanding the bonus, £7600. The London and Westminster carries £49,000 to reserve against nothing last year; the London Joint Stock, £29,000 against £17,000; the City Bank, £25,000 against £15,000, though paying on a larger capital; the Imperial, £10,000 against nothing; the Alliance, £7500 against £5000; and the Consolidated, £10,000 against £2600.

Yet further competition is in store for the owners of the Atlantic telegraph cables, the controllers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad having decided to lay two cables across the Atlantic, one to England and the other to Portugal. It is surprising how the money is found for such enterprises, as of the many cables which have been laid for competing purposes not one has long remained outside, and all are now either owned by the original company, or worked in unison with it, while every £100 spent in laying such cables speedily comes to be worth very much less than that. The result has so far been that the public has not derived the advantage usually following competition, while the stockholders have lost in both capital and income from the excessive number of cables employed in the service. The moral of this experience is that some degree of monopoly is desirable in the case of cables. Concessions for terms of years have been granted to the companies serving most of the other routes, but the Atlantic is quite open. The public is as well and economically served on the monopoly routes as on the open routes, while the capital sunk in the latter is at a discount of 50 per cent, and that in the busiest of the monopoly routes is at a premium. With these facts before them, European investors must indeed be foolish if they provide any of the capital for the new cables.

The stockholders of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, as well as the users of the line, must learn with feelings amounting to relief that the directors have decided to make without further delay another and important attempt to increase their metropolitan station accommodation. The Holborn Viaduct Station was a great addition to the convenience and comfort of the company's customers; but the Ludgate-hill Station is now as crowded as ever, the pressure at certain times of the day amounting almost to danger, and the board have decided upon the bold course of building another bridge over the Thames, with a station in Queen Victoria-street. It is apparently intended to use this station and bridge for suburban traffic. The cost is put down at £300,000. Some other extensions are decided upon, and the total capital is estimated at £570,000. This it is proposed to raise in four-and-a-half per cent preference stock, such stock to rank next after the present preference, and to be offered to the ordinary stockholders at 90. One half of the capital is to be raised in the year ending with June, 1883, and the other in the succeeding year.

One who may be presumed to know gives the following instance of the inequality of railway rates:—"The rate for pig-iron to Hull from ironworks situated near Leeds is 6s. 3d. per ton, and the distance fifty-two miles. The rate for pig-iron to Hull from ironworks situated near Middlesbrough is 6s. 1d. per ton, and the distance is ninety-two miles. Middlesbrough iron is therefore carried forty miles further at 2d. per ton less than Leeds iron, the same railway conveying in both cases." Some members of the Parliamentary Committee on Railway Rates and Fares are in favour of these preferences as calculated to foster trade in given directions, but as in such cases one of two must be injured, it is naturally felt that it ought not to be in the power of a monopoly owning company to handicap at will. I should like to see the Board of Trade officials armed with power to investigate such a case and take it before the Railway Commissioners, and such Commissioners to have power to require the offending company to carry for all its customers at the lowest scale proved to be current, unless good cause should be shown for the difference.

What Stock Exchange payments come to on important settling-days is shown by the Clearing-House return appertaining to the last settlement. On that day the cheques and bills cleared amounted to £61,700,000, of which about £40,000,000 was on Stock Exchange account. This brought the week's total up to £177,800,000, or £8,000,000 above the previously highest total. I incidentally referred, last week, to the immense magnitude and pre-eminent importance of the London Money Market, and certainly the London Stock Exchange equally ranks first among such institutions all over the world.

T. S.

The first turf of the excavations for the new deep-water docks at Tilbury was cut last Saturday by Mr. Dobree, chairman of the East and West India Dock Company.



THE CRISIS IN EGYPT: THE BOWS OF ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS OF WAR.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, July 11.

Once more the weather question takes precedence over all others. The sun has disappeared, and the persistency of the rain makes life difficult for the classes whose business is pleasure. What can be done in a wet July? Whether at the seaside or at Paris, the idle classes are equally to be pitied. And now, to augment the bitterness of their lot, two deputies, MM. Girault and Bellot, have conceived the idea of taxing them and making them pay a license for idling as others pay a license for the privilege of working. The bill which these gentlemen have laid on the table of the House sets forth that, "as everybody is aware, idleness is the corrupting scourge which saps societies, degrades them, reduces nations to powerlessness, and leads them to decadence and servitude." After this phrase, worthy of Joseph Prudhomme, the authors of the bill propose to increase the funds of the Caisse des Invalides du Travail—a fund for disabled and infirm workmen to the creation of which it is intended to devote the proceeds of the sale of the Crown Jewels—by a poll-tax on idlers. The principal difficulty of the bill is to define and classify idlers. Who can logically define as idlers the favoured of fortune, the "inutiles," the leaders of fashion, the celebrities of high-life? Why they would reply in the words of Horace—*Servius nos exerceat inertia, navibus atque Quadrigis petimus bene vivere*. Which means to say that they keep a yacht and drive four-in-hand.

Great preparations are being made for the inauguration of the new Hôtel de Ville on the 13th, and the foreign guests of the Municipal Council are beginning to arrive—amongst others, the Mayor of Athens, M. Stouzo, who on July 14, 1880, caused the Acropolis, the Parthenon, and the Phalerum to be illuminated in commemoration of the capture of the Bastille! Victor Hugo has accepted the invitation of the Council in these terms:—

I have received the invitation. I shall have the honour to accept it. The fête of July 14 is the grandest that can be given on the earth. July 14 is Paris striking Royalty; it is the liberation of man.—Victor Hugo, July 6.

The new Hôtel de Ville was begun in 1873, and, although it is to be inaugurated next Thursday, it will not be finished until 1884. It is built on the site of the old edifice, on the designs of MM. Ballu and Perthes. It occupies a surface of 8500 mètres, and contains 368 rooms of different dimensions. Exteriously the building is decorated with statues of Parisians, and the principal façade is a reproduction of the original façade attributed to Boccador. Without venturing to pass judgment on the building in a few lines, it may be regretted that measures were not taken to elevate it above the level of the ground. As it is, the surrounding houses are higher than the Hôtel de Ville. Severe critics reproach the building with having a meretricious, gingerbread character. One wit has compared its general appearance to that of a "cocotte." The sum voted for the reconstruction of the building was 21,000,000f., of which 19,000,000 have already been spent.

Simultaneously with the banquet of the grown-up persons, a banquet to the school battalions will take place at the Hôtel de Ville. The question of these school battalions has finally been settled by an official decree. All the French public schools, or groups of schools, numbering from two to six hundred scholars above twelve years of age, may form a school battalion, composed of four companies of at least fifty boys. Each battalion will be inspected by the military authorities, will receive special colours from the Minister of Public Instruction, and will be armed with guns of a model fixed upon by the Minister of War. No uniform is obligatory. Private schools may incorporate their pupils in the public schools battalions, or form battalions of their own if their numbers be sufficient. After all, military drill will be far more beneficial to the pale-faced French "potaches" than those stupid promenades through the streets, which now seem to be the only exercise they take.

Last week, on July 5, there died at the town of Mantes (Seine-et-Oise) an old gentleman, M. George Granville Brown, whose name you will not find in the biographical dictionaries, but who might, nevertheless, have been King of France. M. Brown was the son of the Duc de Berry, by his first wife, Miss Amy Brown, daughter of Joseph Brown, vicar of All Saints' Church, Maidstone, Kent. Miss Brown was born in 1783. The Duc de Berry, then aged twenty-six, met her in 1804. In 1805 she was delivered, at London, of a son, who received the names of George Granville Brown. In 1806 the Duc de Berry was married to Amy Brown, who had previously become a convert to Catholicism, in the Catholic chapel, King-street, Portman-square, openly and in the presence of witnesses, and with the knowledge of his father, the Comte d'Artois, and of his uncle Louis XVIII. Up to 1814, the Duc de Berry cohabited with his wife, by whom he had two daughters, in 1808 and 1809. Then, when the fall of the Empire became more and more probable, he gradually gave Amy Brown to understand that he did not intend to act loyally towards her. When Louis XVIII. came to the throne he petitioned the Pope to annul the marriage, on the ground that it had been contracted without the consent of the head of the Royal family. The Pope declared the union void; but the two daughters, issue thereof, legitimate. About the son, not a word was said. He remained the child of mystery. Then, in 1816, the Duc de Berry married the Princess Maria Caroline of Naples, who, seven and a half months after the assassination of the Duke, became the mother of the Comte de Chambord, born Sept. 29, 1820, the "enfant du miracle," who was baptised in the water of the Jordan, and whose father was a bigamist by Papal dispensation. Amy Brown sacrificed herself for her children, and lived in France until her death in 1876. Her two daughters were naturalised Frenchwomen, created Countesses of Vierzon and Issoudun, and the Duchess de Berry gave them handsome portions when they were married, respectively, to the Prince Faugny-Lucinge and the Baron de Charette. These ladies are still living and have large families. The son, George Brown, was brought up at Ouchy, near Lausanne, and not allowed to visit France until after the revolution of 1830. After serving some time in the army of the King of Naples, he returned to France about 1843, was naturalised a Frenchman, and bought the house at Mantes, where he died last week. M. Brown seems to have had a fair income, most of which he devoted to charitable works. He married a cousin, Charlotte Louise Brown, but he had no issue. Since the Restoration the Legitimist party have persistently denied the marriage of the Duc de Berry with Amy Brown, but in vain. The marriage was celebrated with perfect regularity, both from a legal and from a religious point of view.

A grand marriage is announced to close the season, that of the Comte Alfred de Gramont, with Mlle. Sabatier. The brother of the Count Alfred, the present Duke de Gramont, married a Mlle. de Rothschild of Frankfurt. The youngest daughter of the Frankfurt house is about to be married to the Prince de Wagram, brother-in-law of the Prince Joachim Murat.

Maitre Allou, the celebrated barrister, has been elected life-senator in the room of the late General de Cissey. T. C.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There was so much sport of all kinds last week—indeed, so far, it was about the busiest week of the year—that we shall be compelled to dispose of everything, except the most important events, in summary fashion. At Newmarket, on the Wednesday, Isabel, who has been running in far more generous fashion of late, had an easy task in the Midsummer Stakes; and then Nellie made some amends for her wretched display at Newcastle by beating Gareth in one of the matches that so frequently take place between Lord Rosebery and Mr. Lionel de Rothschild. Of course this performance was not of much value, as Gareth, though he has run prominently in two or three great races this season, never seems able to win; still, it proved that Nellie's Gosforth Park form was all wrong. At first sight the Exeter Stakes appeared to be a match between Britomartis and Bon-Jour, but a very heavy commission was soon thrown into the market for Highland Chief, who beat the pair with the greatest ease. He is a son of Hampton and Corrie, and therefore half-brother to Corrie Roy. There are plenty of two-year-old engagements appended to his name in the *Calendar*, and he will probably be run out for them, as he does not appear to be particularly sound, and, moreover, is said to have shown symptoms of roaring. After winning seven engagements over long courses this year, it was really wonderful to see Tristan dash away from the post for the six-furlong July Cup, and cut down a smart two-year-old like Royal Stag without an effort. Nellie, Althotas, and Petticoat were also behind him; and he is in such wonderful form this year that his presence in the Goodwood Cup, for which he has escaped a penalty, threatens to paralyse all speculation on that event. It is not often now that horses are asked to gallop the three miles and a half of the old-fashioned Round Course, and we were rather surprised to see five turn out for the Summer Cup on the Thursday. Nothing but Isabel and Golden Gate were backed with any spirit, and the pair singled themselves out a long way from home and ran a slashing race, which ended in favour of the former by a short head. The withdrawal of Macheath, who was indulged with a rest after his gallant victory of the previous Tuesday, deprived the Chesterfield Stakes of most of its interest. In the absence of Mr. Crawford's crack, odds were laid on Galliard, who had never previously run in public. He is still very backward in condition, and was reported to have come off second best in his trial; nevertheless he secured a ready victory, and bids fair to do great credit to Galopin, who, at last, is really making his mark as a sire. A pretty finish between Leonora and Faugh-a-Ballagh for the Bunbury Stakes saw the latter, who was in receipt of 2lb., beaten by a head, and it is now evident that he gained a spurious reputation by his famous second for the Ascot Cup. The racing on the last day was not of much importance. A very large field turned out for the Princess of Wales's Cup, which was won cleverly by the Cremorne—Paraffin filly, who started at an outside price, and defeated a much-fancied pair in Canon and Cosy. Long odds were laid on Wild Arab in his match with Lovely, but a grand finish ended in a dead-heat, and, of course, the match and all bets were off.

After the wonderful successes of the Hermits this season, something sensational in the way of prices was expected when the Blankney yearlings were sold at Newmarket on Thursday; but no one was quite prepared for the extraordinary prices that were realised. Altogether the thirteen lots averaged 1061 guineas, and, if we take away the prices made by the four youngsters by other sires, the nine by Hermit reached an average of 1440 guineas, a result which is quite without precedent, and which proves that there is still plenty of money in the market for animals of the highest class. A half-sister to Peregrine, by Hermit—Adelaide, headed the list, being knocked down to Sir John Willoughby for 3600 guineas, the highest price ever paid for any yearling except Maximilian, who made 4100 guineas, some years ago. Sir George Chetwynd gave 2000 guineas for a colt by Hermit—Sister to Adelaide, 1050 guineas for a filly by Hermit—Anonyma, and 1000 guineas for a filly by Hermit—Patchwork. Two other high-priced lots were a colt by Hermit—Gertrude (1250 guineas), and a filly by Sterling—Hazeldean (1000 guineas). A few other highly-priced juveniles were included amongst other lots that were sold during the week. The colt by Macaroni—Queen Marion, bred at Mentmore, made 1000 guineas, and a colt by Balfe—Katrine, the property of Mr. K. Stephenson, fetched 1250 guineas. The late Earl of Wilton's breeding stud was also disposed of, and Lord Rosslyn bought the well-known sires See Saw and Wenlock, giving 2500 guineas and 3800 guineas for them respectively.

The miserably wet weather that we have had lately has interfered sadly with cricket, so our chronicle of important matches will only be short this week. The all-conquering Australians have scored a victory over Middlesex by eight wickets. Mr. Murdoch (51), who is a wonderfully reliable bat, made the highest score on either side, and one of the features of the match was the bowling of Mr. C. T. Studd, who, in the first innings of the colonists, took six wickets for 73 runs. Nottinghamshire has defeated Lancashire by 37 runs. The bowlers had matters pretty much their own way, as may be imagined from the fact that, in the second innings of Lancashire, Barlow went in first, and carried out his bat for five singles, which took him about two hours and a half to make. Patience and steadiness are, no doubt, great virtues in a batsman, but it is quite possible to have too much of a good thing, and Barlow's only chance of winning the match for his county, after half the wickets had fallen, was to hit freely. In the second innings of Notts, Mr. A. G. Steel got five wickets for 18 runs; whilst, on the other side, Flowers took ten for 45, and Shaw eight for 49.

We believe that Henley Regatta has never yet been favoured with two fine days, so the visitors last week were tolerably satisfied with a fairly pleasant day on the Friday. The high wind, however, made the results of the various races more completely a matter of luck than ever, and to this cause may be ascribed the extraordinary fact that not a single prize of any sort fell to the members of any of the metropolitan clubs. A very good crew from Exeter College, Oxford, won the Grand Challenge Cup, for which the London R.C. men were great favourites; but, in addition to having the worst of the stations, they were decidedly underbated. The final heat of the Diamond Sculls was regarded as a certainty for J. Lowndes, the amateur champion, and he did manage to win, though had not A. Lien, Paris R.C., fouled the bank at a critical part of the race, when both men appeared dead beaten, the prize might have gone to France. Magdalen College School, Oxford, defeated Christ's Hospital in the final of the Public Schools' Challenge Cup: the Silver Goblets went to the Hertford College, Oxford, pair; and the four from the same college won the Stewards' Challenge Cup, beating the London R.C. men very easily in the final heat. There were the usual complaints about the way in which pleasure-boats were allowed to swarm all over the course, and several of the races were greatly interfered with by these nuisances.

The One and Twenty-five Amateur Championships at bicycling were ridden for at the Aston Grounds, Birmingham,

on Saturday last. Both races were won by F. Moore, Warstone B.C., in 2 min. 47.2-5 sec. and 1 h. 24 min. 19 sec. respectively.

Contrary to general expectation, there was a large assemblage at the Public Hall, Newmarket, on the three nights of the great billiard-match between J. Roberts and W. Cook. The conditions were to play 5000 up, Cook receiving a start of 750 points, for £500 a side. During the second evening, Roberts made 653—the largest break ever put together in a match for money; and followed this up with 395, thus making the extraordinary aggregate of 1078 in two consecutive breaks. With this exception, however, his play was by no means so good as usual; and Cook, whose largest contributions were 178, 412, 276, 207, and 177, besides several others of more than a hundred, won by 968 points. The Prince of Wales was present on two of the evenings, and congratulated the ex-champion on his victory.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

Reading has given a cordial welcome to the Royal Agricultural Society, whose show opened in that town on Monday. The entries of live stock were numerous, and there was a good display of implements.

The annual meeting of the society was held on Tuesday afternoon in a large marquee—Mr. Dent, president of the society, being in the chair. There were present the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Feversham, Lord Moreton, M.P., Colonel Kingscote, M.P., Mr. Duckham, M.P., Lord Vernon, the Earl of Lathom, Sir John Swinburne, and a large number of tenant farmers. In recounting the departments of the council's work Mr. Dent referred, amid cheers, to the chemical investigations of the society, and to the labours of their newly appointed lady entomologist, Miss Ormerod, to whom they were indebted for most valuable researches into the nature and habits of the various insect pests that are among the worst foes of agriculture. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon was appointed president for the coming year, when the annual show and meeting will be held at York.

Great preparations were made to give the Prince of Wales a hearty welcome on Wednesday, and all the main thoroughfares were gay with flags and banners. His Royal Highness was received at the railway station by Mr. Dent, chairman of the society; Colonel Kingscote; Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P.; and Mr. Palmer, M.P.; and the Mayor and Corporation. The Mayor handed an address of welcome to his Royal Highness, who returned a short written reply, and drove to the show, loudly cheered by the crowd who had assembled along the road.

HARBOURS OF REFUGE.

A society has been formed for the promotion of increased places of safety on our coasts for fishermen and mariners. The splendid society, the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, saves 500 lives per annum; but, in spite of this, there are about 800 lives lost each year.

It is desired to save as many of this latter number as possible. An influential committee has been formed to carry out this object, and it is supported by the Duke of Teck, by fifty Peers, the Archbishops, twelve of the Bishops, and nearly 200 members of Parliament.

The purpose of the society is to direct public attention to the existing national calamity, to arrange deputations and public meetings, and to carry out the work arranged by the committee. The Prince of Wales, on his recent visit to Hastings, in reply to an address from the fishermen, expressed great sympathy with the movement, he himself having a brother and two sons exposed to the perils it is sought to mitigate. The Rev. James Weller, of Amersham, and the Rev. G. Roy Badenoch, LL.D., Whitehall-gardens, have been amongst the earliest workers for this object; and Mr. F. Johnson, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, the hon. sec., was the original organiser. It is hoped that the public will subscribe liberally in support of so noble and patriotic an undertaking, a work which cannot fail to enlist the warmest sympathy of the English people. If energetically supported, the committee have every hope and prospect of success. Subscriptions should be forwarded to Mr. F. Johnson, the hon. sec. Cheques crossed London and County Bank, Hastings branch.

On Wednesday the Orange anniversary of July 12 was celebrated over the North of Ireland in the customary manner.

The portrait of the late Mr. J. A. Hansom, inventor of the Hansom cab, is from a photograph by Messrs. Russell and Sons, of Chichester.

The Good-Service Pension of £150 a year, vacant by the retirement of Captain Henry B. Woolcombe, has been awarded to Captain Alfred John Chatfield, of her Majesty's ship Indus.

The Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple have awarded Pupil Scholarships of 100 guineas each to the under-mentioned students:—Common Law, Mr. I. F. Rubie; Equity, Mr. L. S. Bristowe; Real Property Law, Mr. F. T. T. Duka.

There were 2443 births and 1293 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 79, and the deaths 163, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

Guildford was *en fête* on Wednesday, the occasion being the opening of a new bridge across the Wey, and an improved access to the railway station. The works have been carried on jointly by the Earl of Onslow, the High Steward, and the Corporation, at a cost of £15,000.

A large and influential meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the residence of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, in support of the movement to provide homes for working girls in London. A report was read and adopted, and the opinion was expressed that by working on a large scale the homes for working girls could be made self-supporting.

A meeting of the Charity Reform Association was held on Tuesday afternoon at Grosvenor House, the Duke of Westminster presiding. His Grace congratulated his hearers on the progress which had already been made, and hoped that the public would aid in reforming the evils which had overgrown the voting system.

The Eight Hundred of the Birmingham Liberal Association on Tuesday night discussed the proposal to celebrate Mr. Bright's twenty-five years political connection with the borough by presenting the right hon. gentleman with his portrait and erecting his statue in Birmingham. It was determined that Mr. Frank Holl, A.R.A., should be commissioned to paint the portrait, and that a work of art commemorative of Mr. Bright's political association should be executed.

The 271st life-boat of the Royal National Institution, called the Cyprian, presented by Mrs. Noble, was launched at Henley-on-Thames on Tuesday, in the presence of a large assembly. An unfortunate accident happened. The regatta grand stand was being taken down, and about 300 persons went up into it to get a view of the proceedings in connection with the launch, though warned not to do so. About one fourth of the flooring gave way, and all the occupants fell to the ground with the debris. Several persons sustained injuries.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

We are still held in bondage by the Egyptian Question. That which, seen through the magnifying glass of Opposition, was enlarged into an alleged "Ministerial Crisis," vanished into nothing at the commencement of the week. Ireland remained on our lips; but Egypt occupied our thoughts on Monday. Ere the reverberations of the bombardment of the defences of Alexandria have quite ceased, it will be advisable to pass in review the official explanations offered by Ministers in both Houses.

The reasons for Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour's determination to shell the fortifications of Alexandria were explicitly given by the Foreign Secretary and the Under-Secretary. Unimpeded by a tedious debate such as Mr. Ritchie initiated in the Lower House, Earl Granville was on Monday enabled to inform their Lordships early that unless there was "a temporary surrender of the forts for the purpose of disarming them," the Admiral would open fire upon them on Tuesday morning. Cheers greeted this firm announcement. Approval in a lower key was expressed at Lord Granville's remark that, "It is a painful thing for a Power like England to be obliged to exercise force against those who are weaker; but I believe there is no alternative. These hostile preparations have been going on in defiance of the wishes of the Khedive, in defiance of the orders of the Sultan, and despite the assurances of the local authorities themselves. The act is simply an act of legitimate self-defence." Sir Charles Dilke, in the House of Commons, answered Sir Stafford Northcote more in detail; and may be said to have supplied chapter and verse with respect to the successive communications that authorised Sir Beauchamp Seymour to take action against the prevaricating authorities in Alexandria. A little later there was a brief interval of suspense when, in a crowded House eager and anxious to hear Mr. Gladstone's promised statement, the Prime Minister was called upon to ward off the impromptu questions of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, and Mr. C. Seely as to the justice of commencing a bombardment without a declaration of war to the Porte or to Egypt, and as to whether that course would not be an infraction of the Treaty of Berlin. Nothing could be extracted from Mr. Gladstone beyond a repetition of Earl Granville's declaration that the bombardment "is considered by us to be a purely defensive measure, necessary for the security of the Fleet."

It was on June 11 that the fatal riots at Alexandria occurred; and the coincidence has not escaped remark that July 11, exactly a month later, saw the majority of the forts of the Egyptian seaport silenced by the guns of the British Fleet. Diplomacy having said its last words on this point, through the medium of Earl Granville and Sir Charles Dilke, it fell to the lot of the representatives of the Admiralty, Lord Northbrook in the Upper House, and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman in the Commons, to read the telegrams recounting each interesting episode of the engagement, which appears to have been contested with equal valour by the British and the Egyptians. Of the cluster of interrogations arising out of the action, the most noteworthy was Mr. H. Richard's question. In answering this, Mr. Gladstone abandoned his habitual obscurity of style, and said with decision that the Conference had expressly excluded from the preliminary understanding come to the "class of cases under which this bombardment would fall."

It is the unexpected that always happens, as Lord Beaconsfield used to say. Had the Ministerial Whips been mindful of this saw, they would probably have taken more effectual measures to secure a sufficiently large attendance of Liberals to prevent the defeat of the 7th inst. Owing to the absence of Mr. Parnell's group of Irish followers, and the fact that a number of half-and-half Ministerialists voted with the Opposition, heedless of Mr. Gladstone's grave warning, the Government amendment licensing search for arms by night in Ireland was negatived yesterday week by a majority of 13—207 against 194. The House was last Monday on the tiptoe of expectation when the Prime Minister (who is manifestly all the better for his Saturday to Monday holidays in the suburbs) rose to express the deliberate opinion of the Government with regard to their being placed in a minority on a minor point. The Premier calmly dismissed that branch of the subject by a reference to the Irish Prevention of Crime Bill as purely a discretionary measure, to be acted upon by the Viceroy in accordance with the directions of the Legislature. As for the course of business, the Government deemed it too late in the Session to proceed with the promised amendments of the Irish Land Act other than the Arrears Bill, with respect to the passage of which a pretty strong hint was dropped that if it should be thrown out by the Lords the Ministry would feel at liberty to reconsider their position. All being well, however, Mr. Gladstone proposed that the House should rise in August (at which there was loud Opposition cheering), but adjourn to the latter part of October (whereat there was counter-cheering from Ministerialists) for the purpose of bringing to a conclusion the consideration of the Procedure rules, which would admit of no further delay.

Note now the celerity with which the House of Lords passed the Irish Prevention of Crime Bill. The long fight in the Commons concluded at last, the measure was forthwith taken to the Lords, and read the first time after midnight on the 7th inst. On Monday, it was read the second time on the motion of Lord Carlingford, the judicial fairness of whose admirable speech was in strong contrast to the studied abuse heaped by the Marquis of Salisbury with gusto upon the Irish policy of the Government. On Tuesday, without further comment, the bill was read the third time, and passed. On Wednesday, Lord Selborne, Lord Monson, and Lord Carrington, as Royal Commissioners, garbed in the usual, cumbrous robes of State, signified her Majesty's assent to the measure among several other bills.

Ireland, still Ireland, enchained the Commons. In committee on the Arrears Bill, the major part of Monday evening was taken up in debating Sir Stafford Northcote's proposal that the application to the Land Commission should be a joint one of landlord and tenant. Stoutly opposed by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Trevelyan, the amendment was defeated by 248 against 170 votes, thus amply proving that the Government majority had been substantially restored. By similarly large majorities the Ministry negatived the amendments of Sir M. Hicks-Beach and Mr. Gibson on Tuesday.

Reverting, not unreasonably, to Egypt on Wednesday, many hon. members questioned the Prime Minister and Sir Charles Dilke closely as to the occurrences at Alexandria. Mr. Gourley, indeed, moved the adjournment, in order to ventilate his opinion that the Government had caused the forts to be bombarded with a view to protect the bondholders. Sir Wilfrid Lawson also warmly protested against the warlike proceedings as unjustifiable. The hon. Baronet brought up Mr. Gladstone, who tersely and effectively defended the bombardment as a just act of punishment inflicted upon the military dictator who had usurped the rights of the Khedive, resisted the commands of the Sultan, and by his continuance of the armaments had threatened the safety of the British Fleet. The Premier added that

the operations of Tuesday redounded to the honour of the country. Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a considerate appeal from Sir Stafford Northcote, said every effort would be made to secure the safety of the Khedive. The Under-Secretary likewise communicated the intelligence that a gun-boat, flying a flag of truce, was steaming from the harbour of Alexandria towards the Fleet; and added that Germany and Austria had formally approved the action of the English Government.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Parliament having completed its labours for the Session, King Humbert has left Rome for Monza.

SPAIN.

The law for gradually lowering the customs duties was promulgated at Madrid yesterday week. The first reduction will take place on July 1 next year. Señor Sagasta read a Royal decree on Monday proroguing Parliament.

PORTUGAL.

The Chamber of Peers adopted the Salamanca Railway Bill last Saturday by 56 votes to 31.

GERMANY.

The Federal Council held its last sitting last week, previous to adjourning until the autumn. Among other decisions it resolved to reject Dr. Windthorst's motion, which was adopted by a large majority in the Reichstag in January last, for abrogating the law preventing the unauthorised exercise of ecclesiastical offices. The Judicial Committee decided on the previous day by a large majority to propose to the Federal Council that that motion should be rejected.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The King and Queen of the Netherlands, who have been staying at Bad Wildungen, near Waldeck-Pyrmont, for the past month, left there on Sunday for Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Thence they proceed to Ludwigsburg, on a visit to the Royal Family of Wurtemberg, and afterwards to Nuremberg and Augsburg. On the 15th inst. their Majesties will arrive at Salzburg, in Austria, and there or at Ischl will probably visit the Emperor and Empress.

The First Chamber yesterday week approved the treaty of commerce between the Netherlands and Roumania.

RUSSIA.

From Moscow comes the unexpected news of the death of General Michael Skobelev, caused by some form of heart disease. General Skobelev first came into prominence as a military commander during the Russo-Turkish War, more especially for his conduct of the siege of Plevna. He next succeeded General Kauffmann in command of the expedition against the Tekke Turcomans; and on his return home surprised Europe by his vehemence in denouncing Germany and all her works, and in avowing his sympathy with Pan-Slavism. He was born in 1843. The newspapers publish articles upon his death, and are unanimous in expressing profound regret at the decease of the most popular hero of the Russian army. Requiem masses for the late General were celebrated in all the churches, and all places of amusement were closed on the day of the funeral.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne, the Governor-General, accompanied by Princess Louise, has gone on a fishing excursion to New Brunswick. Princess Louise has signified her intention of becoming a patroness of the Women's Immigration Society in Montreal.

From Toronto we hear that the Hon. John Maclellan is designated as the probable successor of Sir Alexander Galt as High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada in London.

The Provincial Government of Quebec has decided to issue a new 5 per cent loan of 1,500,000 dol.

The elections in Manitoba to the Dominion House of Commons have resulted in the return of three members of the Opposition and two Ministerialists. In the last Parliament all the Manitoba members were supporters of the Government.

The nominations in British Columbia of members to the Dominion House were made on the 4th inst. The elections are fixed for the 21st prox. All the candidates have made speeches denouncing Chinese immigration.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The official return issued on the 1st inst. stated that of the £3,500,000 standing to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, £3,330,000 had been advanced to the loan fund for the construction of railways sanctioned by the Legislature. The balance at the credit of the Trust Fund was £1,826,000.

According to intelligence from Buenos Ayres, the insurrection in Uruguay has at length been suppressed.

Michael Davitt has been present at a conference in New York to consider as to forming a Celtic Confederation in America in aid of Irish self-government. Mr. Parnell is requested to assist in the business, and a further and more representative conference is suggested to discuss the propriety of extending the confederation all over the world.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, each morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Direction.	Force.			
June 25	30.003	59.4	50.3	74	7	69.6	55.3	SE. S. SW.	181	0.000		
26	30.946	57.7	49.3	75	8	68.6	48.7	SW. SE. E. W. NW.	154	0.020		
27	30.071	60.6	47.3	64	5	72.1	50.2	WNW.	215	0.000		
28	30.154	61.6	51.1	70	8	71.1	55.2	W. WNW.	151	0.000		
29	30.065	62.0	55.5	80	9	68.2	57.1	W. SSW. SE.	177	0.000		
30	30.068	54.2	52.2	93	9	61.5	48.7	SE. NNE.	127	0.005*		
1	30.062	58.7	48.4	79	4	71.5	42.8	NNE.	172	0.005*		
2	30.079	61.6	52.3	73	7	73.0	52.7	N. N. E.	94	0.000		
3	30.028	64.8	54.6	71	7	75.7	55.0	SE. SW.	216	0.000		
4	29.731	59.9	51.3	75	9	66.1	57.5	SSW.	397	0.005		
5	29.491	59.0	52.3	80	8	66.2	55.0	S. WSW.	336	0.485		
6	29.388	56.9	52.7	87	8	62.5	54.3	SSW.	451	0.090		
7	29.363	57.9	49.4	75	6	66.6	52.8	SSW.	463	0.030		
8	29.453	57.2	52.3	85	7	64.3	51.3	SSW.	261	0.200		

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock, a.m. :—

FROM JUNE 25 TO JULY 1.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29.890	29.965	30.066	30.162	30.121	30.091	30.060				
Temperature of Air ..	59.7°	63.0°	63.6°	63.2°	65.6°	57.8°	61.9°				
Temperature of Evaporation ..	60.4°	60.8°	60.7°	60.6°	59.9°	58.2°	55.0°				
Direction of Wind ..	SW.	SE.	W. W.	W.	W.	NNE.	NNE.				

FROM JULY 1 TO JUNE 8.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30.088	30.074	29.802	29.494	29.466	29.352	29.462				
Temperature of Air ..	63.0°	60.8°	61.8°	62.7°	59.1°	59.6°	63.2°				
Temperature of Evaporation ..	63.2°	61.8°	60.5°	59.1°	57.2°	55.0°	57.2°				
Direction of Wind ..	ENE.	W. W.	SSW.	WSW.	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.				

THE COURT.

The annual visit of the boys of Christ's Hospital, of the foundation of King Charles II., was made last Saturday to her Majesty at Windsor Castle; the Duke of Cambridge, who accompanied the assembly, presenting to the Queen the chief officials of the institution. The boys individually placed their drawings and charts before the Queen, who selected specimens drawn by W. C. Piers, R. F. Sheen, and W. J. H. Krabbe. Princess Beatrice and the Duke and Duchess of Albany were present. The Duke of Cambridge lunched with the Royal family, the gentlemen and the boys of the school lunching in the dining-room. The Prince of Wales, with Colonel H. P. Ewart, commanding 2nd Life Guards; Colonel the Hon. W. R. Trefusis, commanding 2nd Battalion Scots Guards; and Colonel Arthur Ellis, dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke and Duchess of Albany attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel, the Rev. Canon Farrar officiating.

Princess Christian visited her Majesty on Monday. The Queen inspected the model of the new Eddystone Lighthouse, together with the drawings illustrative of its nature and construction. These, which are the property of the Corporation of Trinity House, were brought to the Castle by Sir James Douglass, the engineer who designed the lighthouse.

Prince Frederick William of Hesse lunched with her Majesty on Tuesday. The Duke and Duchess of Albany left for Claremont. The Queen gave a ball in the evening at the Castle to the servants of the Royal household, dancing taking place in the large hall, which was tastefully decorated. Supper was laid in the three o'clock dining-room.

Captain Walter Campbell, on his return from attending Princess Louise of Lorne to Canada, and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, on his return from attending the Princesses of Hesse to Flushing, en route to Germany, were received by her Majesty upon their arrival home. The Judge Advocate-General has had an audience of the Queen; and those entertained at dinner have been, with Princess Christian and other members of the Royal family, the Spanish Minister, the Roumanian Minister and Princess Ghica, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, Lord and Lady Selborne, the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, the Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring, the Earl and Countess of Lathom, the Dean of Westminster, the Dean of Windsor, and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Canon Farrar, Lady Southampton, Viscount Torrington, the Hon. Mrs. Moreton, the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, the Hon. Alexander Yorke, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, and Admiral Lord Frederic Kerr.

Princess Margaret, the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, remained with her Majesty during the time the Duchess was away, to meet the Duke in Paris, on his return from his cruise with the Channel Squadron, under the Duke of Edinburgh. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince, after being at the Newmarket meeting yesterday week, accompanied the Princess to the Earl and Countess Lathom's ball at their residence in Portland-place. Their Royal Highnesses, with their unfailing interest in charitable works, went to Twickenham last Saturday, and opened "The Prince of Wales Wing" of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, the Princess afterwards distributing prizes to the senior scholars of the institution. Subsequently their Royal Highnesses opened a bazaar at the Boys' Home, Fortescue House, Twickenham, in aid of the funds of the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children, Chichester and Arethusa Training-ships, and Farm Schools. The Prince dined with the Queen before returning home. On Monday the Prince and Princess and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud visited the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem and St. Elizabeth of Hungary, in Great Ormond-street. His Royal Highness lunched with Prince Lobanoff at the Russian Embassy, Chesham-place, and in the evening he was with the Princess at the Royal-Italian Opera. Their Royal Highnesses opened the Princess Helena College at Ealing on Tuesday. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught lunched with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. The Prince visited the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Reading on Wednesday, and paid a visit to her Majesty the same day; and on Thursday their Royal Highnesses had a garden party at Marlborough House.

The fourteenth anniversary of the birthday of Princess Victoria, their Royal Highnesses' second daughter, was duly honoured on Thursday week. The mounting of the "Queen's guard" by the 1st Battalion of the Scots Guards took place, and the band of the Grenadier Guards played in the courtyard of St. James's Palace. By the Princess's desire, Mr. Walter Pelham gave his drawing-room entertainment at Marlborough House in the afternoon; and the American Midgets, General Mite and Miss Millie Edwards, came in the evening.

Prince Christian returned to Cumberland Lodge on Monday from the Continent.

The Duke of Albany was entertained at a private dinner, given in honour of his marriage, on Wednesday, by the Fellows of the Royal Society of Literature, of which body he is president. The banquet took place at the residence of Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Stratford-place.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with Viscountess Clifden and Colonel Stirling at Dover House, Whitehall, on Monday. The Duchess visited her Majesty on Tuesday.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Douglas James Hamilton (Coldstream Guards), only son of Lord Claud Hamilton and Lady Margaret Hely-Hutchinson, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Donoughmore, was celebrated on the 6th inst. at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. The bride was attended by her little nephew, Viscount Suidale, as her page. There were no bridesmaids. The bride wore a short dress of cream figured satin, with lace apron and ruffles, and over a wreath of orange-blossoms a spotted lace veil, her page being dressed in yellow satin brocade, with stockings and shoes of the same colour, and an old gold-coloured satin hat with yellow feather. The service was choral. The bride was given away by her mother, the Dowager Countess of Donoughmore.

Mr. Fairbairn, eldest son of Sir Thomas Fairbairn, Bart., and Miss Florence Long, daughter of the late Mr. Richard P. Long, of Rood Ashton, Wilts, were married on the 5th inst. at St. George's, Hanover-square. The bride was attired in a toilette of ivory-white satin and a broad velvet train, with veil of old Brussels lace.

Lord Capell and Miss Harford were married at St. Paul's Church, Wilton-place, on Wednesday.

The marriage between Lord Westbury and Lady Agatha Tollenmache, sister of the Earl of Dysart, is fixed for the 24th inst.; and that of the Duke of Westminster with the Hon. Catherine C. Cavendish, youngest daughter of the late Lord Chesham, will be solemnised at Holkham, Norfolk, the seat of the Earl of Leicester, on the 29th inst.

EGYPT AS IT IS: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



1. Fellah (peasant) woman carrying water.
5. A Copt.

2. Fellah women riding.
6. A washerwoman.

3. Arab woman on a promenade.
7. Fellah woman selling eggs and chicken.

4. Turkish lady of the harem.

MONTFORD.



1. Arrival of her Royal Highness.
5. The Life-boat.

2. Passing through the Triumphal Arch in Upton-road.
6. The Fire Brigade Trophy.

3. Presenting Presents in the Marquee.
7. Returning through the Floral Arch in Devonshire-place.

4. Old Tree in Cornfield-road.
8. The Princess Alice Memorial Home.

ROYAL VISIT TO EASTBOURNE.

The Duke of Devonshire's well-designed and enterprising improvements at this town, with its natural advantages of situation, close to Beachy Head, the bold eminence that terminates the South Downs, and with the abundance of fine trees affording grateful shade of foliage in summer, have made it the handsomest, the most agreeable and attractive, of Sussex seaside resorts, as well as the most salubrious. Its population has increased, within twenty years, from about 5000 to 25,000, and it is frequented by the best class of visitors, who find every provision made for their comfort and entertainment. Our illustrations represent the scenes at Eastbourne on Wednesday last week, when her Royal Highness Princess Helena (Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein) went there to lay the foundation-stone of the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital. The late Princess Alice resided at Eastbourne with her family several weeks in the autumn before her death, and on her decease it was resolved at a town meeting to give expression to the respect in which she was held by erecting what should be called the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital. An acre of ground, within a short distance of and to the west of the railway station, was given as a site by Mr. C. Davies Gilbert, and, subscriptions to the amount of £3300 having been obtained, a contract to erect the building for £4547 was entered into. The hospital is to be in the cottage style of architecture, with a centre administrative block. Princess Christian, accompanied by Lady Susan Melville, Mrs. G. G. Gordon, and Major the Hon. Charles Eliot, arrived at Eastbourne in the afternoon. She was received on the platform by Dr. G. A. Jeffery, Chairman of the Local Board, and representatives of other public bodies; and having been presented with an address of welcome, drove through the streets, which were gaily decorated and lined with people, to the site of the hospital, where she was received by the Bishop of Chichester and the Executive Committee. Guards of honour were furnished by the local Volunteers and a company of the Royal Fusiliers stationed at Eastbourne, and the Brighton detachment of the Middlesex Yeomanry Corps, under Major Tritton, acted as an escort. Some of the street decorations and triumphal arches, erected under the direction of Mr. Schmidt, Surveyor to the Local Board, are shown in our illustrations, as well as the scenes in Terminus-road, Upton-road, Cornfield-road, and Devonshire-place, when the Princess drove through, with the trophies of the Fire Brigade, the Life-Boat, and other institutions. We also give a view of the intended Hospital building in Hartfield-road, of which Mr. T. C. Cutler is the architect. The Rev. H. R. Whelpton, as Chairman of the Hospital Committee, read an address to her Royal Highness, inviting her to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone, which was done with much solemnity. Purses of money were then presented by twenty-five ladies who had made collections in aid of the Hospital Fund.

Before leaving Eastbourne for London, the Princess that evening visited the All Saints' Convalescent Home, and also called at Hurlingham House, where she planted a tree in the garden, in memory of the late Mr. Bourdillon, who was known to the Royal family.

THE HAMILTON PALACE SALE.

The great sale of pictures, sculpture, Sèvres, Dresden, Chinese and Japanese porcelain, decorative furniture, bronzes, and works of ornamental art and fine materials, brought from the Duke of Hamilton's Palace in Scotland, has been continued by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, at their rooms in King-street, St. James's, on the Saturdays, Mondays, and Tuesdays of the past four weeks. The sale has been divided into five portions, comprising 2213 articles or lots, which are enumerated in the Illustrated Catalogue; and the volume, containing a large number of photographs, is sold for one guinea, but we have been permitted to copy some of these for the Engravings presented in this Journal. The last portion of the sale begins to-day (Saturday) with the collection of miniatures, and goes on four days next week, from Monday to Thursday, ending on the last day with the collections of Greek, Roman, and English coins, of antique and cinque-cento gems, and some small objects of value. We have, from week to week, noticed a few of the more important works of art sold in the three preceding divisions; and it is now to be stated that, on Saturday last, Mr. Burton purchased for the National Gallery, and for the National Portrait Gallery, two paintings of especial interest; the first being the portrait, by Velasquez, of Philip IV. of Spain, which was taken from the Palace at Madrid during the Peninsular War, by the French General Dessoille, from whose family it found its way to Fonthill. It is one of the finest portraits by Velasquez; and the price of 6000 guineas was bid before it became the property of the English nation. "A Council of Eleven English and Spanish Statesmen, in-

cluding Portraits of the Duke de Frias, Count Villamediana, Alexander Roudio, Count d'Arenberg, and another; the Earls Dorset, Nottingham, Densier (Devonshire), Northampton, and Robert Cecil," described in the catalogue as the work of Juan Pantoxa, was knocked down to the representative of the National Portrait Gallery for the sum of 2400 guineas. Among other chief pictures sold on Saturday were "The Infant Christ Sleeping, holding a Crook and Scroll, Angels Guarding Sheep in the background," by Murillo, 2300 guineas (Arnot); Portrait of Henry Stuart, Cardinal of York, whole length, by L. A. Blanchet, 1300 guineas (Lord Moray); and "Distant View of Rome—Sunset," by R. Wilson, R.A., 1000 guineas (Agnew). The prices throughout the day were remarkably good, the total reaching the high sum of £33,562.

At the sale on Monday, which realised £36,000 altogether, a Louis XVI. secrétaire of ebony, inlaid with black and gold lacquer, mounted by Gouthière, with the monogram of Marie Antoinette in the frieze entwined with wreaths and festoons of flowers, sold for £9450. The same enormous price was given for a Louis XVI. commode of ebony, inlaid with panels of lacquer, with birds and plants in gold, mounted with ormolu by Gouthière, and bearing the Queen's monogram, similarly in floral wreaths. Mr. Davis was the purchaser of the former, and Mr. Wertheimer of the latter. Such a price was never before given for a piece of furniture, though Marie Antoinette's little writing-table, in the first portion of this sale, fetched 6000 guineas. Porcelain vases, Sèvres and Oriental, went for £1200 or £1600 the pair.

The sale on Tuesday produced only £16,000, including 3050 guineas for the Louis XIV. writing-table, of ebony, with frieze of ormolu and festoons of foliage (bought by Messrs. Colnaghi); and 1000 guineas for the little marble statuette of Voltaire (bought by Mr. Wertheimer). The bronze bust of Voltaire had been sold before. The total amount of the sales by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, in twelve days, has been £332,000, and there are five days yet remaining.

The sale of the Beckford Library and other books from Hamilton Palace, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, in Wellington-street, has also been going on for some days past, and has excited much interest; but the high prices given were rather for costly bindings, the workmanship of famous French hands, than for objects of purely literary worth. The sales had amounted to £23,000 on Tuesday evening.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Up to the present time twenty public and ninety-six local Acts have been passed in a Session of five months.

The Midland Railway Company yesterday week inaugurated, in connection with their express-train service, a system of dining-room Pullman cars to run between London and Liverpool.

A train from Cork to Queenstown on Sunday evening ran into a train from Youghal as the former was leaving Cork, and from thirty to forty passengers were injured.

Mr. Woodbridge has been elected a Common Councilman for the ward of Farringdon Without, in the room of Mr. de Keyser, elected Alderman.

An excellent art exhibition in connection with the Sleaford School of Art was opened in the Corn Exchange on Monday, by the Earl of Yarborough.

The supply of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada landed at Liverpool last week showed a somewhat large decrease in live stock and a large increase in fresh meat in comparison with the figures of the previous week.

Mr. Francis Marcet, F.R.S., has given £1000 to the Council of University College, London, to be applied to the reduction of the building debt. The amount still required to defray the debt is £12,000.

Speech Day at Harrow took place on Thursday week, when, the broken weather notwithstanding, a considerable number of old Harrovians visited the school, and manifested an interest in the carrying out of the varied programme.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council on Thursday week a proposal to enlarge Billingsgate Market was met by an amendment in the shape of the previous question, which, after a short discussion, was carried.

The question of reopening the inquiry into the management of the St. Paul's Industrial School was before the London School Board last week, and, after much diversity of opinion had been expressed, the "previous question" was carried.

On Tuesday the 111th election of children to the benefits of the British Orphan Asylum took place at the City Terminus Hotel. The vacancies were twenty-two (ten for boys and twelve for girls), and the number of eligible candidates was forty-six, of whom twenty-one were boys and twenty-five girls.

About 900 working men, members of clubs connected with the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, attended a conversazione given yesterday week by Sir Thomas and Lady Brassey, in the South Kensington Museum.

Riots have broken out at Tredegar between the Irish and Welsh residents, originating, it is said, in the resentment of the former against two of their own countrymen having joined the Salvation Army. Several houses have been wrecked, and some persons wounded.

A general order was issued last Saturday announcing that the autumn manoeuvres, for which troops were to have assembled at Aldershot shortly, have been finally countermanded, in consequence of many regiments having to be held in readiness for service in the Mediterranean.

The Committee of the Royal Humane Society has had under investigation a large number of cases of saving or attempting to save life from drowning in various parts of the world, and has made several awards, six of the recipients being boys ranging in age from sixteen down to twelve years.

Civil List pensions of £50 per annum to Mrs. Alice Chadwick and £90 to Mr. Edwin Waugh were granted just before the close of last month, thus exhausting the sum of £1200 per annum which the Crown is empowered to confer upon persons distinguished in art, literature, and science.

General Sir R. Wilbraham distributed the prizes to the successful students at King's College on Thursday week, the School of Practical Fine Art being for the first time included, it having been recently founded by the aid of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

In the Registrar-General's Return, for the first three months of the year, it is stated that the emigration from Ireland in that time was 14,339, being 3,231 more than in the corresponding months of 1881; and the same official estimates on July 1 the population of Ireland had fallen to 5,088,079, this being about the total at the beginning of the century.

Sir W. Armstrong has given £5000 towards the completion of two wings and corridors in connection with the new Natural History Museum at Newcastle, and Lady Armstrong has subscribed £1000 towards the general building fund—these sums being additional to contributions already given by Sir W. and Lady Armstrong.

At Altcar Rifle Range, Liverpool, on the 5th inst., an international rifle competition, at 200, 500, and 600 yards, took place, ten men a side, representing England, Ireland, and Scotland. Wales could not raise a team. Ireland took the lead at 200 yards, though at the 600 yards England was better, Scotland and Ireland at this distance being equal. Total score—Ireland, 649; England, 645; Scotland, 626.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at Billingsgate 17 tons 4 cwt. of fish as unfit for human food. The weight of fish delivered at Billingsgate during the month was 13,739 tons, of which 10,113 came by land and 3626 by water. The fish seized included gurnets, haddocks, lobsters, mackerel, mussels, periwinkles, plaice, salmon, shrimps, smelts, soles, turbot, whelks, whitebait, and whiting.

On Tuesday the Prince and Princess of Wales paid a visit to Ealing, and opened the new buildings of the Princess Helena College. Princess Christian read a statement of the objects of the institution, which include the education of the orphans of officers of the Army and of clergymen as governesses and teachers, and the Prince of Wales commended it as deserving of hearty support. Her Majesty has given two scholarships; Mrs. Jeune, the honorary secretary, one; and others are in prospect.

The annual meeting of the Incorporated Law Society was held yesterday week at the Law Institution, when the chair was taken by Mr. C. Druce. Before the close of the proceedings a resolution to abolish the Long Vacation was proposed, the mover saying that it was a great scandal that a recent libel case had had to be postponed till November to allow the Judge to go on circuit. The motion was withdrawn in view of a report to be made on the subject by a committee.

Messrs. Bacon and Co., of the Strand, have issued, mounted on rollers and varnished for hanging, a chromolithograph of the pictorial view of the world compiled by Mr. G. W. Bacon. It exhibits at a glance the various countries, steamship routes, and ocean currents; the ecliptic, with the signs of the zodiac, a dial-plate showing the time at noon in London in all the principal cities in the world, with lists of great battles and discoveries, types of varieties of the human race, portraits of explorers and discoverers, diagrams of the solar system, drawings of the coins of all nations, and numerous other matters. With the chart is given an explanation handbook of eighty pages, giving information of a more detailed character, with an alphabetical index.

LIBELS ON BRIGHTON.

AT A PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of the BOROUGH of BRIGHTON, held at the TOWNHALL on THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1882, WILLIAM HENRY HALLET, Esq., Mayor, in the Chair—

RESOLVED—That a Guarantee Fund be provided by Voluntary Subscriptions and placed at the disposal of a Committee, to be appointed by the Committee for such purposes as may be deemed best calculated to vindicate the Sanitary Condition of the Town.

The Subscriptions to July 10 amount to £2500.

EXTRACT from REPORT of

Sir JOSEPH BAZALGETTE, C.B., C.E., June 27, 1882. "The branch sewers generally are too small to have enabled me to enter and inspect them, but having regard to their superior inclinations and the condition of the larger sewers which I examined, and which had not such rapid falls, and from the observations and inquiries I have made, extending over several days, I am of opinion that, with some minor exceptions, to which I have already referred, and for which I have suggested various remedies, the general condition of the sewers of Brighton is satisfactory, and there are no just grounds for assuming it to be an unhealthy place; on the contrary, I believe it still deserves the high reputation it has always maintained as a desirable place of resort for those who seek the enjoyment of pure and invigorating air."

By Resolution of Town Council, July 5, the Surveyor is directed to carry out the suggestions forthwith to the full extent of the Council's jurisdiction.

Out of the Twenty large Towns grouped together by the Registrar-General, the death-rate in Brighton was the lowest in 1870, 1880, and 1881, and near the lowest in the intervening years.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN and **MARINERS' SOCIETY**.—At the MANSION HOUSE, on FRIDAY, JULY 21, will be HELD the FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of this National Institution, at Three o'clock. In the chair, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, a Vice-President of the Society. All interested in the prompt relief of the distressed sailor, or of his suddenly bereft widow and orphan, as well as in the special helping of all the fishing and seafaring classes providently to help themselves, are earnestly invited to attend. Secretary, W. B. BURN, Esq., the Society's Central Office, Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, S.E.

DUDLEY HOUSE.

By the kind permission of the Earl and Countess of DUDLEY, an AMATEUR CONCERT will be held under the special patronage of the QUEEN.

H.R.H. the Princess of WALES, H.R.H. the Princess CHRISTIAN of SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN (Princess of Great Britain and Ireland), H.R.H. the Princess MARY ADELAIDE (Duchess of Teck), on MONDAY, JULY 17, at 3.30 p.m.

In aid of the FUNDS of the HOSPITAL for WOMEN, Soho-square. Tickets, 11s. each, or three for 22s.; may be obtained of Messrs. Chappell and Co., Bond-street; or of Mr. David Cannon, Secretary, at the Hospital.

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The TERMS for the next COLLEGE YEAR will be from Oct. 2 to Dec. 16, from Jan. 15 to March 31, and from April 23 to July 7. The College will be closed from Good Friday to Easter Monday inclusive, and on Whitson Monday.

1. HIGHER COURSE for Students above 13 years.—Lectures will be given on subjects in Divinity, History, Literature, Science, &c. A Special Course will be given in the Michaelmas Term, by Canon Farrar, on Scripture Interpretation from Pre-Christian Times to the Present Day. Fee for each Course of 10 Lectures, £14.

2. FOUR YEARS' COURSE for Students of 14 years and upwards.—Class-teaching and individual instruction are given by the Professors and Assistant-Teachers of the College in the various subjects of the College Programme. General fee, 28 ss. or £10 10s. a term; fee for a single weekly class, 21 ss. 3d.

Several SCHOLARSHIPS, giving Free Education at the College, will be awarded by examination in the week preceding the Michaelmas Term, at which time the Entrance Examination is also held.

3. The School for Pupils of Five Years and upwards prepares for the College. For the School, the MICHAELMAS TERM begins a week earlier, and the SUMMER TERM ends a week later than the College Terms. Fee from £4 4s. to £8 8s. a Term.

Boarders are received in houses near the College by Miss WOOD, 41, Harley-street; Miss KNOTT, 19, Queen Anne-street; and Mrs. RUSSELL, 23, Nottingham-place. Charge, per single Term, at Miss WOOD'S and Miss KNOTT'S, 22 guineas, at Mrs. RUSSELL'S, 18 guineas; at a lower rate for the three Terms. Applications for Prospectuses and Programmes may be addressed to the Secretary at the College.

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County to T. MORING, Inns of Court Heraldic Offices, 32, High Holborn, W.C. Plain sketch, 3s. 6d.; Coloured, 7s. 6d. Seals, Dies, and Diplomas. Illustrated Price-Lists post-free.

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NOTICE.—DURING the PRESENT

MONTH, and until Aug. 5, there will be SPECIAL REDUCTIONS on DINNER SERVICES at MORTLOCK'S, Oxford-street and Orchard-street.

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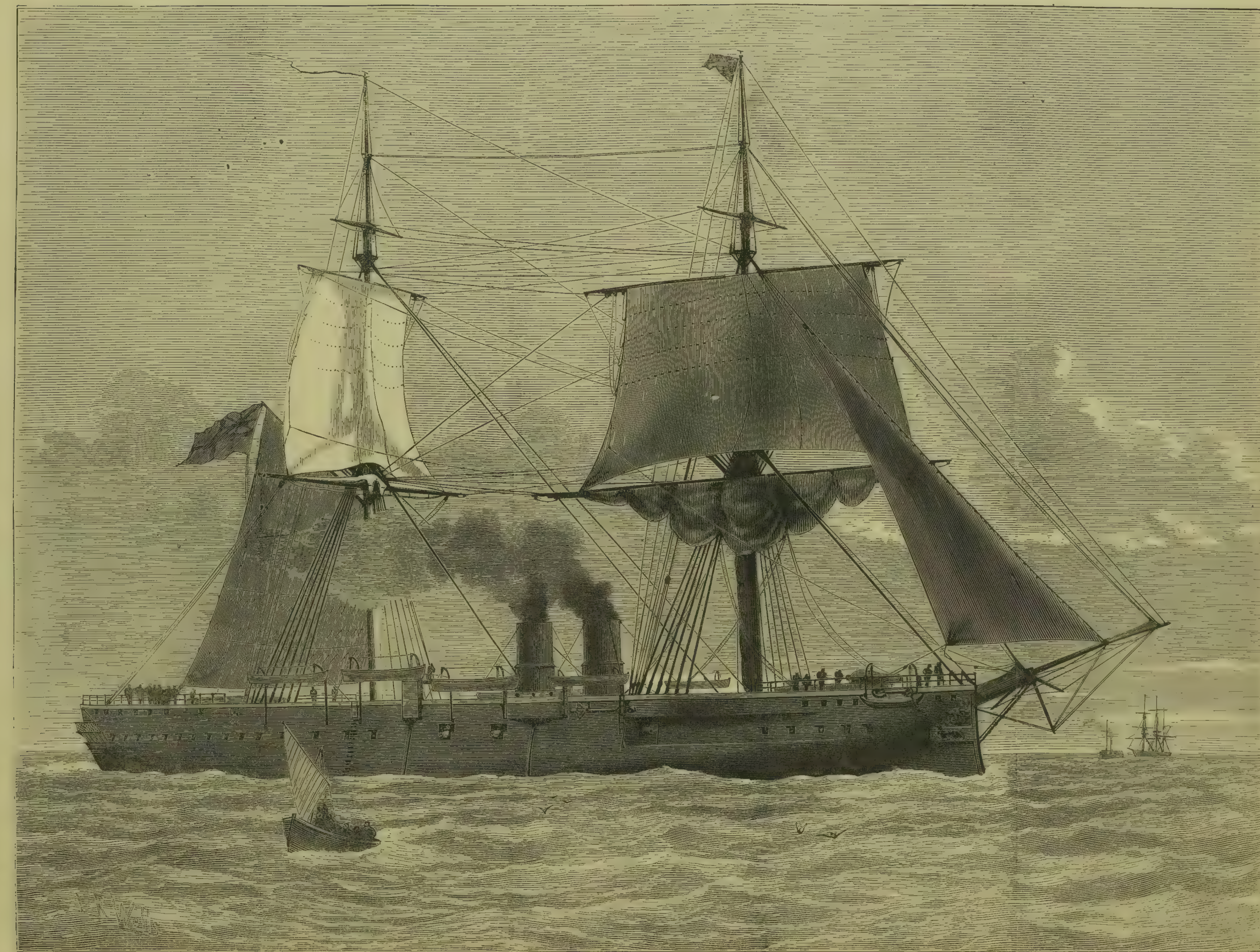


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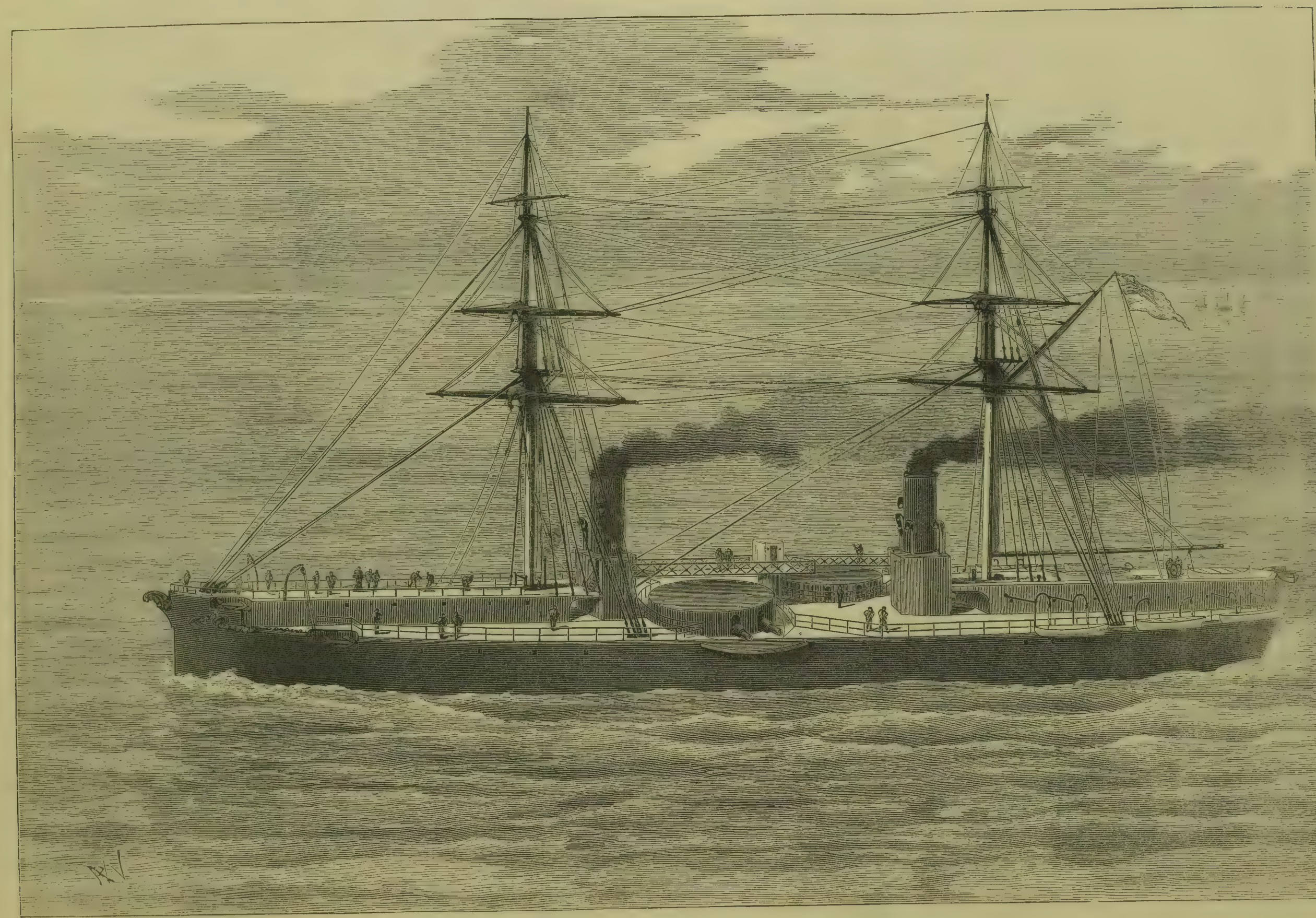
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CAPTAIN JOHN A. FISHER.

T H E H A M I L T O N P A L A C E S A L E .

SEE PAGE 66.



ELIZABETH, DUCHESS OF HAMILTON (ONE OF THE BEAUTIFUL MISS GUNNINGS).
FROM AN ENGRAVING PUBLISHED IN 1770.



THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.



THE PICTURE GALLERY IN HAMILTON PALACE.

THE HOUSE OF HAMILTON.

The dismantling of Hamilton Palace recalls the fate of Canons and Stowe; but the treasures accumulated by "the princely Chandos," and his great-great-grandson, the late Duke of Buckingham, bore no comparison with the wonders of the palatial residence of the Premier Duke of Scotland. How vividly and yet how painfully does the scattering of these grand collections tell of the instability of human things! The reckless extravagance of one single inheritor, in a long line of succession, oftentimes overthrows an ancient and illustrious house, just as a hurricane levels in an hour the old oak that has stood for ages safe against the storm. Thirty years have barely come and gone since the death of Alexander, tenth Duke of Hamilton and seventh Duke of Brandon, K.G., whose exquisite taste and vast expenditure made his Scottish home, like the Palace of the Medici, one of the noblest residences in Europe; and now the magnificence of this glorious edifice has passed away, leaving but a memory of what it once contained.



A rapid glance at the varying fortunes, and the more interesting incidents in the history of the Hamiltons is all our space will permit; but, before we enter on even this brief epitome, it is necessary to state that the present chief and heir male of this mighty race is the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., who descends, from father to son, from James Hamilton, Duke of Chatelherault, the Regent Earl of Arran, declared by Parliament to be heir presumptive to the Crown of Scotland. The heir general of the Hamiltons is the Earl of Derby, great-grandson of Lady Elizabeth, only daughter and eventual heiress of James, sixth Duke of Hamilton. The present Duke of Hamilton and Brandon is really by male descent the head of the great and historic House of Douglas, and is as such Marquis of Douglas and Earl of Angus. The Dukedom of Hamilton comes to him under a special limitation in the patent of creation.

The genealogist, endeavouring to pursue his researches through the mists of ages, strives in vain to link the Hamiltons with the Norman de Bellomonts, Earls of Leicester; but we will not raise this disputed question. We will content ourselves with reminding our readers that from the time of Sir Walter de Hamilton, to whom Robert Bruce granted the lands of Cadzow, the Hamiltons have stood in the very front rank of the nobility of Scotland.

There is a tradition associated with the origin of their crest and motto, but, like many other family legends, it is not capable of the slightest documentary proof. The story or fable runs as follows:—An ancestor of the house having expressed himself at the Court of Edward II. in admiration of King Robert Bruce, received a blow from John de Spencer, which led, the following day, to a rencontre, wherein de Spencer fell. Thereupon, continues the story, Hamilton fled into Scotland; but, being closely pursued, he and his servant changed clothes with two woodcutters, and, taking their saw, were in the act of cutting through an oak tree when the pursuers passed by. Perceiving his servant notice them, Hamilton hastily cried out "Through!" which word, with the oak and saw through it, he took for his crest, in commemoration of his deliverance.

For a century and a half after Sir Walter's time, his descendants, the Lords of Cadzow, ranked as powerful Barons, but it was the marriage of James, Lord Hamilton, sixth Lord of Cadzow, with the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of James II., King of Scotland, that placed the Hamiltons amongst the first magnates of their country. The son of this Royal alliance, James, second Lord Hamilton, was created Earl of Arran in 1503, and became Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, Warden of the Marches and one of the Lords of the Regency in 1517. In 1513 he had the command of a body of 3000 troops sent to assist Louis XII. of France against the English, and it thus happened that he was abroad on the fatal day of Flodden. His son James, second Earl of Arran, the wise and renowned Regent of Scotland, was made in 1549 by Henry II. of France, Duke of Chatelherault, in Poitou, in requital of the Earl's sanction of the projected match between the infant Queen Mary and the Dauphin. Seven years before, the Parliament of Scotland had passed an act declaring the Earl of Arran second person of the realm and nearest to the throne failing the issue of "their Sovereign Lady." The Regent Duke of Chatelherault's youngest son, Lord Claud Hamilton, commanded the vanguard for Queen Mary at Langside; he was eventually created Lord Paisley, and founded the noble house of Abercorn. The Duc of Chatelherault's eldest son, James, third Earl of Arran, was very unfortunate. Originally destined by Henry VIII. as husband for Princess Elizabeth, he aspired, after that project was abandoned, to the hand of the beautiful Queen of Scots; but, his suit rejected, his love, inflamed by disappointment, gradually preyed on his reason, and he was declared insane. In his time the fortunes of his house suffered great depression. In point of fact, the generous devotion of the Hamiltons to the cause of their Queen, Mary Stuart, occasioned their temporary obscurity and almost their total ruin. Even their titles were usurped by James Stewart of Ochiltree.

At length, the Act of forfeiture being annulled, the family position was regained. Lord John Hamilton, the Regent's second son, returned from banishment and was created Marquis of Hamilton in 1599. Twelve years before, in 1587, when Queen Mary was under sentence of death, her Majesty took a ring from her finger, and desired one of her attendants to deliver it to Lord John Hamilton, as her dying memento, and as a lasting evidence of her feeling towards a family which had ever proved faithful, loyal, and devoted to her. This ring, poor Mary Stuart's parting gift, was at all times preserved with anxious and loving care at Hamilton Palace, and is not, we most fervently hope, included in the auction. James, second Marquis of Hamilton, fourth Earl of Arran, and first Earl of Cambridge, K.G., only son of Lord John, died at Whitehall in 1625, not without suspicion of having been poisoned by Buckingham. He was father of the two first Dukes, James and William, gallant cavaliers, who both perished in the cause of the King, the first on the scaffold and the second from a wound received on the field of Worcester. By the marriage of the first Duke with Lady Mary Feilding, daughter of the Earl of Denbigh, there was a daughter, Anne Duchess of Hamilton, heiress of her illustrious family, who gave her hand to one not less high-born than herself, William Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, son of William, Marquis of Douglas. This union was prosperous, and produced, besides the fourth Duke of Hamilton, the Earls of Orkney, Ruglen, and Selkirk, and Lord Archibald, father of Sir William Hamilton, Ambassador at Naples, the illustrator of Grecian antiquities. But

during Cromwell's usurpation, this Anne Duchess of Hamilton, the proudest and richest heiress in Scotland, was at one time so reduced in circumstances as to be dependent for her daily subsistence on the industry of a young companion and friend, Miss Maxwell, of Calderwood, who was an expert sempstress, and maintained herself and her impoverished mistress by the produce of her needle. Better days, however, came, and the Duchess, restored to her inheritance, rewarded her preserver with a gift of Craignethan Castle, in Lanarkshire, which, after Miss Maxwell's marriage to Mr. Hay, gave designation to the respectable Scottish family of Hay, of Craignethan. The Duchess of Hamilton's eldest son, James, Earl of Arran, fourth Duke of Hamilton, K.G. and K.T., one of the most distinguished and honoured statesmen of his time, was in 1712 created Duke of Brandon in the Peerage of Great Britain; but the House of Lords then resolved that no Peer of Scotland could after the Union be created a Peer of Great Britain. This resolution, was however, rescinded seventy years after.

The fourth Duke of Hamilton was killed in a duel with Lord Mohun on Sunday, Nov. 15, 1712, under very painful circumstances, causing at the time the most intense public interest and the fiercest political controversy. Hamilton, a leader of the Tory party, celebrated for his strenuous opposition to the Scottish Union, had just been appointed Ambassador to France; and it was asserted that Mohun, a Whig Lord, a violent and dissipated man, already involved in a bitter family quarrel with the Duke, had brought about the duel from party motives. This has since been frequently contradicted, and the animosity which led to the duel ascribed to some angry words spoken in the course of a Chancery suit. However this may be, the duel was one of unparalleled ferocity. The opponents met in a sequestered spot near the Serpentine, behind Kensington Palace. Colonel Hamilton, of the Foot Guards, attended the Duke, and General Macartney, Lord Mohun. The seconds fought, according to a French fashion then in vogue, as well as the principals. Mohun and Hamilton both fell mortally wounded. The report immediately spread that Macartney had murdered the Duke by stabbing him over the shoulder of Colonel Hamilton; but in the sequel this charge of treachery utterly failed to be established. Macartney escaped to Holland, where he remained till the accession of George I. He then returned and surrendered himself. His trial ended in an acquittal of murder; he was restored to his rank, and gratified with the command of a regiment. One of the striking incidents of this tragedy was that, immediately after its occurrence, the young Count d'Arran, the Duke's illegitimate son, by Lady Barbara Fitz-Roy (a daughter of King Charles II.), felt so keenly the death of his father that he hastened to Antwerp and challenged Macartney to mortal combat—a challenge which was at once declined.

The son and successor of this ill-fated Duke of Hamilton was father of James and Archibald, the sixth and ninth Dukes. The marriage of the former supplies another romantic episode in the history of the Hamiltons. At the time of which we are speaking, the sisters Gunning reigned supreme at the Courts of Dublin and St. James's. They were the daughters of Mr. Gunning, of Castlecoote, in the county of Roscommon, a gentleman of county position and fair descent, and were, through their mother, granddaughters of Viscount Bourke, of Mayo. Horace Walpole declared them to be the handsomest women alive. "They can't walk in the park or go to Vauxhall," he writes to Sir Horace Mann, "but such crowds follow them that they are generally driven away." Some years after, he again speaks of the "two beautiful sisters Gunning," and adds that they were at once exalted almost as high as they could be—were *Countesses* and *double Duchesses*. The elder sister, Maria Gunning, became the wife of the sixth Earl of Coventry; and the younger, Elizabeth Gunning, married, first, James, sixth Duke of Hamilton; and secondly, John, fifth Duke of Argyll. Thus she was "double-duchessed," and, as a climax to her honours, was created a Peeress in her own right as Baroness Hamilton. The great-great-grandson of her first marriage is the present Earl of Derby, and of her second, the great-great-grandson is the Marquis of Lorne, whose father, the Duke of Argyll, inherits from Elizabeth Gunning her barony of Hamilton. A portrait of this celebrated lady, painted by Catherine Read, was engraved by J. Finlayson and published in 1770; it is now reproduced in our Engraving.

The seventh Duke of Hamilton, Elizabeth Gunning's eldest son, became, at the death of Archibald Duke of Douglas, heir male and chief of the illustrious house of Douglas, and inherited the titles of Marquis of Douglas, Earl of Angus, and Lord of Abernethy and Jedburgh Forest; but the succession to the great Douglas estates was disputed by Archibald Stewart, son of Sir John Stewart, of Grandtully, and the Lady Jane Douglas, his wife. Thus arose the memorable Douglas case, which created a sensation similar to the Tichborne trial in our own day. Public excitement ran so high that feuds were engendered among the upper classes and riots among the people. The most learned and distinguished men in Great Britain entered the arena, and throughout Europe the conflicting claims were warmly discussed. Dr. Johnson took up the cudgels for the Duke of Hamilton, while, curiously enough, Boswell was for his opponent. "It was said, I know not on what authority (we quote Sir Walter Scott), that Boswell headed the mob which broke the windows of some of the Judges, and of Lord Auchinleck, his father, in particular." An appeal to the House of Lords finally decided the cause in favour of Mr. Stewart. The counter-litigant, the Duke of Hamilton, a youth of much promise, died in his fifteenth year, in 1769, and lies buried at Hamilton, with a graceful inscription from the pen of Dr. Moore. His only brother, Douglas, eighth Duke, was succeeded by his uncle, Archibald, ninth Duke, whose son and successor, Alexander, tenth Duke of Hamilton and seventh Duke of Brandon, K.G., F.R.S., F.S.A., was the accomplished nobleman who devoted a long lifetime to the formation of the wondrous collections that rendered Hamilton Palace so famous. By his refined taste, varied learning, vast wealth, and anxious search, the treasures which have just been dispersed were mainly brought together. His marriage, too, with the daughter and heiress of William Beckford, of Fonthill Gifford, Wilts, gave eventually to Hamilton Palace the choicest portions of the library and collections of the author of "Vathek."

His Grace's son, the next inheritor of the family titles, William Alexander Anthony Archibald, eleventh Duke of Hamilton and eighth Duke of Brandon, brought again to the Hamiltons a Royal alliance; his Duchess was Princess Mary of Baden, cousin of the Emperor Napoleon III. By her he left one daughter, Mary Victoria, wife of H.S.H. Prince Albert of Monaco, Duc de Valentinois, and two sons. Of these the elder is the present William Alexander Louis Stephen Douglas-Hamilton, K.T., Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, Earl of Angus, Arran, and Lanark, Lord Hamilton, of Avon, Polmont, Machanishire, Innerdale, Abernethy and Jedburgh Forest, Premier Peer of Scotland, and Duke of Brandon and Baron Dutton in Great Britain, Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood House, and Knight Marischal of Scotland. His Grace was born on March 12, 1815, and succeeded his father in 1863. The Duchess is Lady Mary Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of the present Duke of Manchester, K.P.

The portrait of his Grace the present Duke of Hamilton, which we give on the preceding page, is from a photograph by Mr. J. E. Mayall, of New Bond-street.

Hamilton Park is of great extent and beauty. On one side, it is bounded by the full sweep of the broad and majestic Clyde, while, at a distance of about two miles from the Palace, it is intersected by the river Evan, which runs between two lofty and precipitous banks, dividing the hill crowned by the Château of Chatelherault from the ancient forest of Cadzow, wherein stands the ruined castle, the residence of the family during the first period of its history. Cadzow Castle underwent several sieges. In 1515 it was invested by the Regent, Duke of Albany, at the head of a select body of troops and a train of artillery. It was then the residence of his aunt, Princess Mary of Scotland, daughter of King James II., and mother of the first Earl of Arran. Opening the gates, the aged Princess went out to meet her Royal nephew, and soon effected a reconciliation between him and the Earl, her son. After the battle of Langside, in 1568, it was summoned by the Regent Murray, and surrendered to him. It was besieged in 1570 by the English, who came to assist the Regent Lennox against the Hamiltons; and again by the Regent Morton, in 1579, when the Castle was completely dismantled.

The foregoing is but a passing glance at the Hamiltons. It would take volumes to do justice to the theme. Even in the ruin of their costly home there is this consolation. Treasures of art, the accumulation of ages or the collection of a lifetime, may be dispersed; castles and palaces, reared at boundless expense, and associated with cherished memories, may crumble away or be pulled down; broad lands may be wasted: still History remains to record the achievements of other days, and to hand down the glory of the past.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Appleyard, C. E. E., to be Chaplain of the Church for the Blind, Liverpool. Blake, Warrenne James, Curate of Freethorpe; Vicar of Easton, Norfolk. Coulcher, G. R., Vicar of Lympna; Vicar of St. Michael's, Maidstone. Currie, E. R., Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Chichester; Dean of Battle. Eastace, W. F., Chaplain Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot; Vicar of Bishop's Lydeard.

Greenstock, W., Missionary and Incumbent of Springvale; Canon of the Cathedral Church of St. Saviour, Maritzburg.

Grimston, Alexander, Vicar of Lund, and Rural Dean; Official of the Archdeaconry of the East Riding.

Mann, W., Minor Canon of Winchester; Precentor of Bristol Cathedral.

Mariya, R. T., Vicar of St. Paul's, Penzance; Rector of St. Buryan.

Masefield, William Beech; Perpetual Curate of St. Luke's, Tipton.

Ogle, Arthur Joseph Saville; Perpetual Curate of Coppenhall.

Pitt, George Lewis; Curate of Cirencester.

Randall, Henry L., Curate of St. John's, Weymouth; Vicar of St. James's, Handsworth, Staffordshire.

Reilly, C. F., Curate of St. Anne's, Alderney; Chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces.

Ramsey, Henry Langston; Vicar of Hoar Cross.

Smith, Harry; Vicar of Bourne, Cambridge.

Smith, Samuel Albert; Perpetual Curate of All Saints', Shrewsbury.

Fulton, Meyrick John; Rector of Greenstead, Colchester.

Thompson, B. N.; Rector of Wistaston.

James, Matthew Hopkins; Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Hull.—*Guardian*.

The Rev. C. J. Phipps Eyre, Rector and Rural Dean of St. Marylebone, has resigned the living, after holding it for twenty-five years.

Mr. Walter Parratt, organist and precentor of Magdalen College, Oxford, has been appointed organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in succession to Sir George Elvey.

The company appointed for the revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament finished their seventy-sixth session at the Chapter Library, Westminster, yesterday week. The second revision of the Minor Prophets was continued as far as the end of Habakkuk II.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on Thursday week over the annual meeting of the Church Defence Institution, and expressed his opinion that the Church had, under very considerable difficulties, maintained its character as a great educational body for the benefit of the poorer classes.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on Monday afternoon at a meeting held in Lambeth Palace library to establish a Church of England Mission to the Nestorian Christians of Kurdistan, and to aid them in the establishment of a training college. Resolutions in support of the objects were passed, and two Nestorian Bishops who were present expressed in Syriac their satisfaction at the kind reception with which they had met, and at the service rendered to their cause.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

A meeting of this institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi, on Thursday week. Mr. Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, it was reported that the French Government had forwarded, through the Foreign Office, a gold medal for presentation to each of the first and second coxswains, and a silver medal for each of the eleven men forming the crew of the Albert Edward life-boat, belonging to the institution, stationed at Clacton-on-Sea, on the Essex coast. This great honour had been given in recognition of their services in rescuing, under most perilous circumstances, the crew of the fishing lugger La Madeleine, of Boulogne, which was lost on the Gunfleet Sands on Oct. 23 last. The Albert Edward life-boat was presented to the Institution in 1877 by the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England, in commemoration of their thankfulness at the safe return from India of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and has since then saved fifty-six lives from various wrecks. Rewards were granted to the crews of different life-boats for their services during the past month. Payments amounting to upwards of £1000 were likewise made, on some of the 271 life-boat establishments of the institution. The late Henry Morgan Godwin, Esq., of Brighton, had bequeathed £1000 to the institution. The late Mrs. Anne Williamson, of Manghold, Isle of Man; Miss Emily Paddon, of Brighton; Miss Elizabeth Jeffery, of Nottingham; and George Cheesman, Esq., of Dorking, had also left liberal legacies. Reports were read from the chief inspector and the five district inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to life-boat stations.

A new life-boat house and life-boat were presented to the Royal National Life-boat Institution at Hastings, last week, by Mr. Charles Arkcoll, of Chatham, in memory of his late father, who spent much of his leisure time in Hastings.

There was a large gathering of Roman Catholics at Prior Park, near Bath, last week, on the occasion of the opening of a new collegiate church. The building is pronounced to be the most perfect model of a Roman Basilica existing in England. The opening ceremony was conducted by the Hon. and Right Rev. W. H. Clifford, D.D., Bishop of Clifton. At the termination of the service a luncheon took place in the college, and the Bishop of Clifton, who presided, was presented with a cheque for £900, in commemoration of his Lordship's silver jubilee as Bishop of the diocese. Lord Arundel of Wardour was one of the speakers.

BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the new wing of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage at Strawberry-hill last Saturday. It was stated that 11,960 officers and constables of the London police contribute annually to the support of the institution, and that in it is provided accommodation for 150 boys and 200 girls. After the ceremony at this place, their Royal Highnesses opened, at Fortescue House, a bazaar in aid of the funds of the National Refuge for Homeless and Destitute Children.

The annual gathering of the friends and supporters of the Princess Mary Village Homes for Little Girls, Addlestone, Surrey, was held on Monday afternoon at Exeter Hall, and among those present were the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Earl and Countess Cairns. The annual report showed that of those who had left the homes since 1871, ninety-two girls had returned to their friends, ten more had been sent home by order of the Home Secretary, ten had been transferred to other schools, nine had died, thirty-three had emigrated, and seventy-one had gone into service.

Princess Beatrice distributed the prizes at the meeting of the Prince Consort's Association on Wednesday in Windsor Home Park. There was a flower show and an exhibition of bees and cottage handicraft.

Princess Beatrice has forwarded a handsome present to the Free Library, London-street, Bethnal-green; and the University of Oxford and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have made large grants of their publications to the institution, which is supported by voluntary contributions.

Madame Modjeska on Wednesday afternoon, assisted by Mr. Forbes Robertson and Mr. G. W. Anson, acted, for the only time this season, the part of Adrienne Lecouvreur, at a musical and dramatic entertainment given at the Court Theatre in aid of the funds of the Popular Ballad Concerts Committee.

The annual flower show of the Westminster Society for Promoting Window Gardening among the Working Classes—a society in which Dean Stanley was especially interested—was held in the College Garden of Westminster Abbey on Thursday.

The annual meeting of the Association for the After Care of Poor and Friendless Female Convalescents on leaving Asylums for the Insane was held on Wednesday week at the house of Dr. Ogle, Cavendish-square, when the Earl of Shaftesbury presided.

The annual distribution of prizes on board the training-ship *Indefatigable*, stationed in the Mersey, took place the same day; the Mayor (Mr. John Hughes) presided. Lady Brassey, who was very warmly received, delivered the prizes in place of her husband.—On Thursday Lady Brassey presented prizes on board the Clio industrial training-ship, which is moored in the Menai Straits off Bangor, and has upwards of 300 boys on board; Rear-Admiral Gough presided.

The second annual meeting of the Women's Emigration Society was held the same day, by permission of the Duke of Westminster, at Grosvenor House. Sir Henry Barkly presided; and the report, which was read by the hon. secretary, Mrs. Walter Browne, stated that the work of the society had steadily increased, but the funds had not grown in the same proportion. Last year 108 emigrants had been sent out, nearly two thirds of whom had gone to Canada and Queensland.

The annual fête of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage was held at the Crystal Palace on Thursday week, and about 30,000 persons attended. Lieutenant-Colonel Labalmondiere distributed prizes won in the athletic sports.

Yesterday week the annual thanksgiving fête in commemoration of the opening of Dr. Barnardo's Homes (twelve years ago) was celebrated in the enlarged buildings and grounds of the institution in Stepney-causeway, under most favourable circumstances. The institution was besieged with visitors throughout the day. In the evening the Bishop of Bedford addressed a meeting, and made an eloquent appeal for extended support.

The South Kensington Museum was yesterday week for the first time the scene of the annual conversation of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union—Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., who succeeded the late Dean Stanley as President of the Union, having conceived the happy thought of availing himself on this occasion of the resources of the museum as a place of social gathering.

Yesterday week a meeting of the Parochial Mission Women Fund was held at the Mansion House.—Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., presiding. The Marquis of Salisbury, the Lady Mayoress, the Bishop of Bedford, and the Bishop of St. Albans were amongst those present. A circular issued to the meeting stated that the association was started in March, 1860, to establish thrift, economy, and cleanliness amongst the poor, and to endeavour to lead the lowest class through social on to spiritual improvement. The present permanent income of the association is a little over £4000, and the expenditure about £7400. The Marquis of Salisbury, in moving a resolution commending the movement to support, said the class of women employed could get access to the minds and hearts of the poor, which the most refined and educated could not obtain. The Bishop of St. Albans and other speakers followed.

General Burnaby has handed over £3000 to the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows as a first instalment of the proceeds of the military tournament recently held at Islington. Last year the benefit derived from the tournament by this institution was £500. This year General Burnaby took the matter under his personal direction, with this gratifying result.

There will be an amateur concert at Dudley House, Park-lane, next Monday afternoon, in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Women, Soho-square.

The forty-third annual meeting of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society will be held at the Mansion House next Friday afternoon; the Lord Mayor, as vice-president of the society, in the chair.

The Grocers' Company have subscribed £100 to the fund for giving relief to the Egyptian refugees, being raised at the Mansion House. The Mansion House Committee on Monday decided to send £1000 for the relief of the Egyptian refugees at Malta.

Mrs. F. D. Goldsmid has given a second donation of £100, and Miss Anna Maria Goldsmid a third donation of £100, to the fund for the relief of the persecuted Jews. A sum of £500, collected at Würzburg, has been added to the fund.

The Bodleian Library at Oxford contains among its literary curiosities a copy of the First Number of the *Reading Mercury* (dated July 8, 1723), a facsimile of which was last week published as a supplement by the proprietors of the *Mercury*. It is a curious specimen of a newspaper of the olden time, consisting of twelve small quarto pages, and is full of quaint and interesting information. Its issue was intended to mark the opening of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Reading, and also to commemorate the *Reading Mercury and Berks County Paper* entering on its 160th year.

NEW BOOKS.

Poetry has many readers, but few students. The pleasure it affords is not always founded upon knowledge, and some of the worst poems, as everyone knows, have been for a season the most popular. In *An Introduction to the Study of Poetry* (Kegan Paul and Co.) Mr. H. B. Cotterill proposes to consider the nature and end of the art. The aim is laudable and many of the writer's remarks are full of suggestiveness and power. Poetry, he affirms, in opposition to Edgar Poe, is the creation of a reality, and its sole arbiter is not taste, but our sense of ideal truth, to whose verdict both taste and understanding must bow. Real works of art, he maintains, are true existences, as true as any natural existence, by virtue of the idea they represent. "Is an isolated fact of history, is the appearance of a natural object (for example, a star, a mountain, a fellow-man, or a phase of human feeling), necessarily more of a reality to one than an event or character or scene presented to us by Shakespeare, or Sophocles, or Wordsworth... What scenes of nature are more real to us than those which we find in 'Childe Harold' or in 'Turner's Pictures'? What flowers and stars are more real than those which Wordsworth has re-created for us?" The creations of the poet no doubt are chiefly real to the mind that is poetically constituted. A bunch of daffodils in Covent-garden may be far more real to a purchaser than the immortal flowers that "out-did the sparkling waves in glee," and a caged skylark in Seven Dials is far from being an "unbodied joy" to its possessor. But Mr. Cotterill's theory scarcely allows of an objective life to poetry, and he would almost have us believe that when, to use Coleridge's term, it does not "find" a reader it ceases to exist. "What may be of true worth as poetry to you," he says, "may not be so to me. In each of us lies the supreme arbitrament"—which seems like saying that bread would cease to be bread to the man who, from some mental infirmity, was unable to recognise the substance. Again, Mr. Cotterill insists frequently that a poet is to be judged by the life-giving ideas he imparts, "thus adding vigour to our true existence." His work must have a distinct purpose, and confer a distinct benefit. We are not, therefore, surprised that, after quoting the seventh stanza of Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale"—a stanza which is, perhaps, as richly imaginative as any ten lines ever written by a poet—he confesses himself unable to see any true meaning in the picture, and observes that it is as unreal as a dream. And then, quoting another passage, which he admits to be one of "extreme loveliness," he asks "What teaching is there here?" It is easy to point out the faults of Keats—they lie upon the surface of his work; but there can be no just criticism of this great poet—for great he surely was in spite of them—which does not recognise how young he was when Death claimed him, and what enormous strides he had made in the poetic art between the publication of "Endymion" and his death, two years later. Some of Mr. Cotterill's opinions and critical judgments will probably startle the reader. He finds George Eliot's characters meaningless and lifeless; he ventures a slight sneer at the "little elegancies" of Steele and Addison, in the "Spectator"; he says of Thomson's "Seasons" that as poetry they are worth little; he cannot assign much true poetic value to Byron's work, although his poetic abilities were "indisputably great," and he observes that, "as government is merely a practical science, poets and philosophers should not trouble themselves about it." Indeed, this clever volume teems with points fitted to arouse controversy. The author has the merit of thinking for himself and of expressing his thoughts boldly; and readers who enjoy unsterilized criticisms will find them here in large measure.

The treasures of English poetry are inexhaustible, and our wealth in this respect has of late years been largely exhibited in selections. A fresh introduction to English poetry, entitled *Poet's Walk* collected and arranged by Mowbray Morris (Remington and Co.), has a distinct and intelligent purpose. It is dedicated "To Eton, from an Old Etonian," and the aim of the compiler has been to bring together such poems as are likely to give a boy pleasure. It is a difficult task, for the editor has to avoid over-much simplicity on the one hand, and on the other all poetry of the class that used to be termed didactic. He does not think any previous publication of this kind has succeeded in hitting the mean of boyhood, "that time so difficult to understand, so difficult to define, when the boy has thrown aside the frock of childhood, nor yet assumed the toga of the man." There are readers, not many in number, perhaps, to whom from earliest youth poetry has proved, as it were, the breath of life, the solace of dark hours, an inspiring and invigorating force in days of gladness. Such readers do not need to be allured towards verse by a selection like this, although even to this select few it cannot fail to prove a delight. Most boys, however, and most men also, need to be taught what is best in verse; and the study of a book like this is in itself an education. The boy who learns to love the poetry presented by Mr. Morris will grow to appreciate all that is noblest in the art, and will gain that most valuable of acquirements, a love of good literature. It is always possible to point out sins of omission, if not of commission, in a selection of poetry. The critic, like the compiler, has his special taste, and is apt to wonder why it is not gratified. Omissions there are here, but not many in number, for which it is hard to account; and still fewer are the pieces unworthy of a place in this delightful pocket volume. We may add that "Poet's Walk" is divided into four books, the last of which contains several well-known poems by living writers. "How large a gap," Mr. Morris writes, "the absence of Mr. Tennyson's name must make, I am but too conscious; that, however, arises from circumstances over which none but his publishers have any control."

The most original feature of the literature of the last century is the Essay, and in a charming little volume, beautiful to look at, and pleasant to read, Mr. Austin Dobson has selected and annotated some choice *Eighteenth-Century Essays* (Kegan Paul and Co.). There are thirty-four essays in the book, and of these not above six or seven are from the hand of Steele. Addison is more fully represented, but chiefly in one phase of his art, for it has been the aim of the editor to avoid the graver essays, and to confine his selection "to sketches of character and manners, and those chiefly of the humorous kind." There are also essays by Chesterfield and Budgell, by Goldsmith and Johnson, and one which points a moral still, on "Art Connoisseurs," by Sir Joshua Reynolds. It is needless to tell readers familiar with our essayists, and especially with their "sprightly father," Sir Richard Steele, and with his friend, the great humourist whom it was ever his delight to honour, that this selection does not adequately represent their genius any more than it represents the genius of Goldsmith. Enough that every flower Mr. Dobson has gathered from the spacious garden in which these essayists loved to wander is of the choicest beauty. The nosegay he gives us is a lovely one, but in plucking it he can scarcely be said to have robbed the garden of its colour or its perfume. We agree with the editor that a retrospect of the Eighteenth-Century essayists subsequent to the "Tatler," "Spectator," and "Guardian," only serves to confirm the supremacy of Addison and Steele. "Some of their successors," he writes, "approached them

in serious writing; others carried the lighter kinds to considerable perfection; but none (Goldsmith alone excepted) really rivalled them in that happy mingling of the lively and severe which Johnson envied but could not emulate." To this it might be added that up to the present time there is but one master who has excelled them in the art. Washington Irving more than once approaches very near to Addison in graceful humour and charm of style; but Charles Lamb, imitating no one, and choosing a path of his own, has fairly beaten all his predecessors. And yet one does not like to use the word *beaten*. With such men of genius as Steele, Addison, and Goldsmith, "Elia" could have no feeling of antagonism. The four essayists are kindred spirits, and it is impossible to praise one of them without thinking gratefully of the rest.

In so many of the recently published novels, it seems unfortunate that a certain length seems to be the standard aimed at, rather than any consideration or thought as to whether the framework of a story (often but too slight) will bear all that is heaped upon it; and this is to be noticed in *Dick's Wandering*, by Julius Sturgis (William Blackwood and Sons), written in the approved form of a three-volume novel. The writing is pleasant, and the characters are fairly good, but they do not possess great depth, nor are they sufficiently powerful for the reader to feel more than a slight interest in the individual careers. They linger too long before us, and are a case in point of "linked sweetness long drawn out." Nevertheless, there is a good deal that is commendable in "Dick's Wandering," although Mr Sturgis is certainly more skilful in his shorter works; and, first of all, Ossie is an amusingly drawn portrait of the thoroughly languid, good-natured, but easily tempted and susceptible youth of the present day; the dragonman's mistake with regard to American "princes;" and the careful and insinuating manner in which the member for Redgate truckles to his constituents, with the curious scene in the hall of the institute; and, indeed, the whole period of Dick's boyhood, are cleverly sketched.

The Prince of Wales's Garden Party, by Mrs. J. H. Riddell, in one volume (Chatto and Windus), resolves itself into seven short stories, the first one giving the title to the book. This must be necessarily a disappointment to the readers of Mrs. Riddell's novels, who look forward with such pleasure to each succeeding one, that to find the present volume cut up into novelettes is rather a trial. However, the slight material on which the stories are founded, brings into play that decided power which Mrs. Riddell possesses—namely, making much of very little, and in several instances in the volume under notice this gift is very marked. We specially note in the first story the meeting of the long separated and faithful lovers, which is admirably sketched, the rather long and unnecessary, but very realistic description of a quaint seaside-place, recalling one or two nooks which still exist untouched by the hand of the speculator or the mass, the finding of Lady Dugdale's diamonds, and the sketch of Mrs. Donald, as being the most salient points in the present work.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Euryanthe" has been issued by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., as one of their extensive series of octavo editions of classical and popular operas. Of Weber's fine work above-named we spoke last week on the occasion of its production by the German company at Drury Lane Theatre, and need now merely record its publication in a handy, inexpensive form.

"Paradise Lost," oratorio, by Anton Rubinstein (J. B. Cramer and Co.). This is an English adaptation of the composer's "Das Verlorene Paradies," the new text being written by Mr. H. Hersee. The work is well brought out, in a handy octavo edition, at a moderate price. Another English edition of the oratorio was previously prepared, the text of which was supplied by Mr. J. Pittman, in the expectation of the performance of the work last year, during Herr Rubinstein's visit here to produce his opera, "Il Demonio," at the Royal Italian Opera House. "Paradise Lost" was performed at the recent closing concert of the Philharmonic Society.

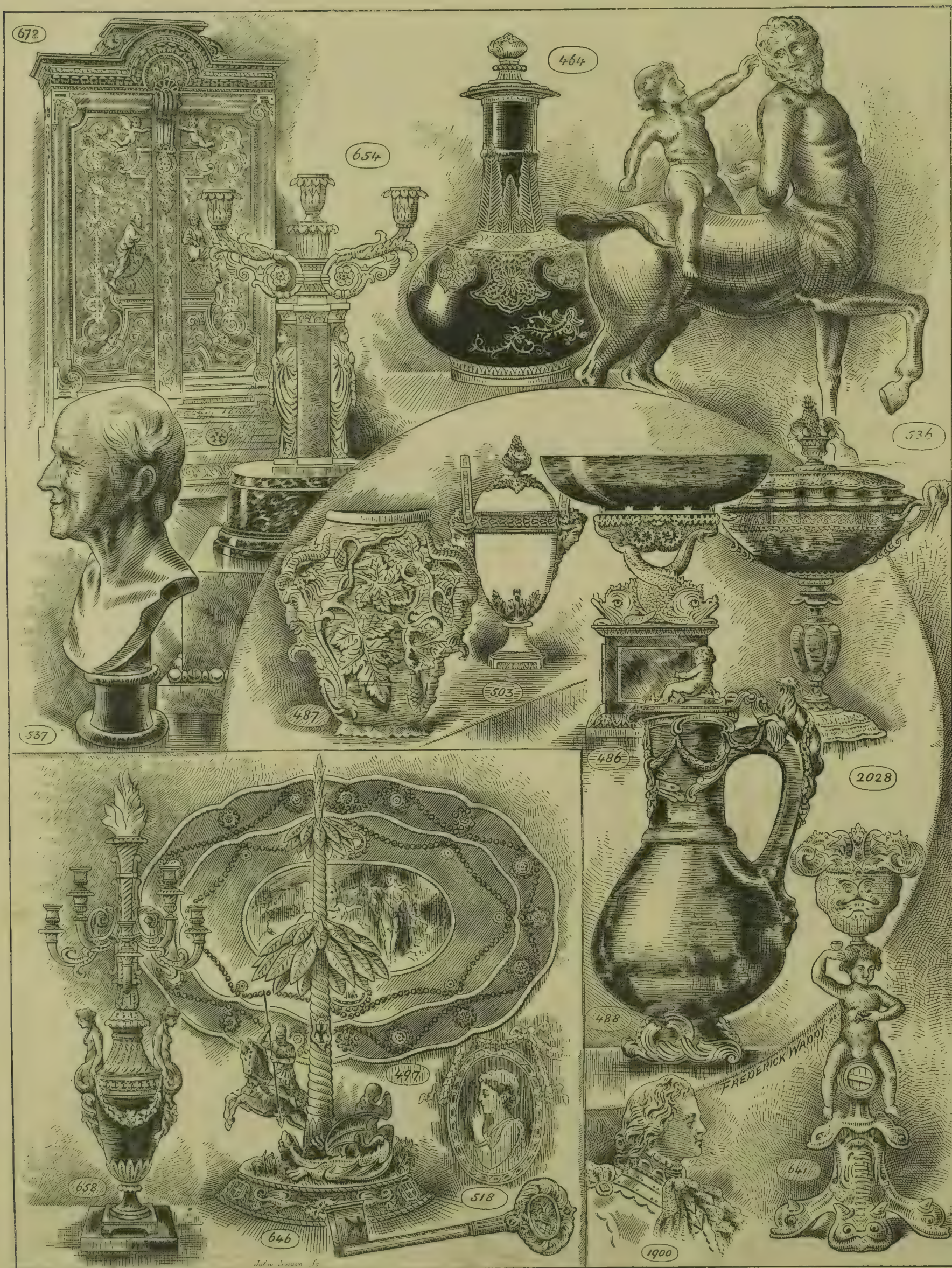
Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. have issued some graceful songs. "Oh! The Wild Roses," by E. Pieraccini, is fresh and joyous, and the change of key from A flat into E four sharps is effective. "Guardian Angels," by G. Adelmann, is tender and reflective in character; "Warbling of Blackbirds," by A. Scott Gatty; and "Tell me so," by Harriet Young, are of a lively and cheerful nature.

Messrs. Chappell and Co. have recently published some pleasing vocal pieces. Lady Benedict's song, "An old-fashioned garden," has some agreeable melodic phrases and some effective changes of key and time. Madame Sainton-Dolby's, "Tie for the best," is flowing and expressive. Mr. B. Tours's two songs, "Deep and True" and "Echoes," have pleasing melodies, with well contrasted accompaniments. Other praiseworthy songs from the same publishers being "Thine alone" and "My fairest child," by A. H. Behrend; and "Come, rest in this bosom," by L. Blackshaw. Messrs. Chappell have also recently issued some acceptable pianoforte pieces—"Odette," a melodious song without words, by G. J. Rubini; "Phyllis" and "Margery," characteristic old English dances, by G. F. Kendall; a useful "Octave Study" for the left hand, by T. L. Clemens; and three "Album Leaves," by Viscount Dupplin, in which there is some very refined writing.

Messrs. Weekes's recent publications include a characteristic ballad, "The Spectre Fight," by A. Gollnick (with English and German words), and some pleasing songs respectively entitled "Her Still Slumber" (by J. W. G. Smith), "Day Dreams" (by Natalie), "At the Lattice" (O. Booth), "Love's Ebb and Flow" (W. Spinney), "The Bo's'n" (F. O. Cotta), "The Shepherdess" (H. Beyer), "My Dear Old Wife" (W. Gollnick), "Down the River" (H. J. Edwards), and "The King's Ambassador" (D. Hume). The same publishers have also issued a graceful "Gavotte," and a cleverly-written "Jig" ("Gigue") for the pianoforte, by E. Silas, who has successfully imitated the quaint style of the old dance forms, in the latter instance with fugal treatment, in the manner of the old clavecin composers. "Les Tiganes" and "Saltarella-Caprice" are characteristic pieces for violin solo (with pianoforte accompaniment) by L. H. D'Egville. These are also from Messrs. Weekes's house, as are "A Fairy Tale," by B. Tours; and a Minuet and Trio, by W. S. Hoyte, pleasing pieces for pianoforte solo.

"The Violin and Its Music," by George Hart (Dulau and Co., and Novello and Co.), is one of the most important books on the subject specified that have ever appeared. It is the production of an eminent maker of the instrument referred to, who has therefore the advantage of a practical knowledge of what he writes about. Mr. Hart produced a previous book, which met with much success. That was entitled "The Violin and its Famous Makers." In his new work he has pursued another course, and has brought together a large amount of interesting and valuable information, historical and critical, beginning with the ancient antecedents of the violin, and going through the several phases of the development of its music in various countries. The book will interest general as well as professional readers.

THE HAMILTON PALACE SALE.



672. (Catalogue Number.) Grand Louis XIV. armoire, ebony inlaid with brass and tortoise-shell, by Buhl, from design by Le Brun.
 655. Ormolu candelabrum, on malachite column, with oval stand of antique serpentine.
 464. Chinese porcelain bottle, gold on black ground.
 536. Infant Bacchus riding on Centaur, Florentine bronze.
 537. Bronze bust of Voltaire, by Pigalle.
 487. Vase of Oriental agate, mounted with gold.
 503. One of three vases with covers, Sèvres porcelain, mounted with chased ormolu, foliage by Gouthière.

486. Large oval cup, of bloodstone, on silver-gilt stem, with two dolphins at base.
 2028. Oval fluted cup and cover, of lapis lazuli, mounted with silver gilt.
 658. Louis XIV. candelabrum, ormolu, on vase of same, partly enamelled deep blue, handles formed as mermaids.
 646. St. George and the Dragon, of silver, supporting an enamelled shield. (Presented by Francis I. to Henry VIII. on the Field of the Cloth of Gold.)

497. Oval plateau, with painting from the Odyssey, greenish border, festoons of imitation moss agate, gold and jewels.
 518. Medallion of "Silence" on door of Louis XVI. secrétaire, with key made by that King himself.
 488. Jug of solid aventurine jasper, beautifully variegated, Byzantine work, with gold mounting of Louis XIV.'s time.
 1900. Bronze bust of Peter the Great.
 641. Silver-gilt, presentoir, Infant Bacchus seated on barrel.

THE HAMILTON PALACE SALE.



1707. (Catalogue Number.) Large Sèvres vase, with four medallions painted in colours, handles of ormolu, winged figures.
 520. Florentine ebony cabinet, with jasper columns, clock dial of lapis lazuli, adorned with raised mosaics, and with slabs of agate.
 509. Old Sèvres vase and cover, turquoise ground, with medallion painting of woman and children with cat.

857. Ancient Oriental glass ewer, richly gilt and enamelled in colours.
 1903. Louis XVI. fauteuil, carved and gilt (six).
 1451. Louis XVI. clock, by Dutertre, in ormolu case.
 1912. Louis XVI. bedstead, with Gobelin's tapestry at back and above.
 1443. Marble statuette of Voltaire, by Houdon.
 1436. Rosewater ewer, of brown jasper, on metal-gilt stand formed with four sphinxes.

886. Colossal bust of Niobe, antique porphyry.
 986. Clock of Italian design, architectural, with decoration of lapis lazuli and agate.
 960. Hexagonal salt-cellar, of Henri II. ware.
 640. Silver-gilt ewer, formed as a boat, chased with figures of Neptune and Amphitrite.
 1806. Parqueterie commode, Louis XV., mounted with ormolu chasings, figures of boys, oak boughs and foliage.

OBITUARY.

DR. WARD.

Dr. William George Ward, of Northwood Park, and Weston Manor, Isle of Wight, distinguished in Catholic theological literature as author of the "Ideal of a Christian Church," and other controversial works, died on the 5th inst., aged seventy. He played forty years ago a conspicuous part in the Tractarian or Anglo-Catholic movement at Oxford. He was the eldest son of Mr. William Ward, a director of the Bank, M.P. for the City of London, by Emily, his wife, daughter of Mr. Harvey Christian Cembe, M.P., and grandson of Mr. George Ward, of Northwood Park, a London merchant of eminence, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr. Thomas Woodfall. His grand-uncle, Mr. Robert Plumer-Ward, attained celebrity as a novelist, and was author of "Tremaine," "De Vere," &c. Dr. Ward, whose death we record, was educated at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford, obtained a scholarship at Lincoln College, and took his Bachelor's degree in 1834. Shortly after, he was elected Fellow of Balliol, and for a time held the Mathematical Tutorship of his College. From the very first he evinced an active interest in the "Tracts for the Times," became an ardent admirer of Dr. Newman, and eventually made his submission to the Roman Catholic Church. As compensation for the loss of his Oxford academic honours, the Pope gave him a Doctor's degree, and he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy at St. Edmund's College, Herts. After Cardinal Wiseman he edited the *Dublin Review*, and proved himself no unworthy successor of his Eminence. Dr. Ward married, March 31, 1845, Frances Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Wingfield, D.D., Prebendary of Winchester, by whom he leaves three sons and five daughters, of whom the eldest is a Religious of the Order of St. Dominick, and the second of the Order of St. Benedict. The family estates are very considerable in the Isle of Wight and Hants.

MR. WEBSTER.

Mr. Benjamin Nottingham Webster, actor, dramatist, and manager, died on the 8th inst., at his residence in Church-side, Kennington. Born at Bath about the end of last century, he was sent by his father to a military academy, but in early manhood took to the stage, and, after acting for a short time in the provinces, made his way to London about sixty years ago. He was engaged at the Haymarket in 1829, and became its lessee in 1837. For fifteen years he was the liberal patron of dramatic authors and artists, producing many original plays, for the copyrights of which he is said to have paid £2000 annually, while on one occasion he gave £500 for a prize comedy. Many of the most eminent actors of the day were closely associated with the fortunes of Mr. Webster and the theatre. He afterwards built the new Adelphi; and still later the Olympic, the Princess's, and St. James's came under his control. We intend to give a Portrait of Mr. Webster.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. William Kilgour, of Tulloch and Balgavenny, Aberdeenshire, on the 30th ult., aged sixty-nine.

Mr. Cyril W. Herbert, Curator at the Royal Academy, an artist of great promise, son of the distinguished Academician Herbert, on the 2nd inst., aged thirty-four.

The Hon. Mrs. Francis Maude (Georgiana), wife of Captain the Hon. Francis Maude, of 50, Onslow-gardens, and daughter of Mr. Gervase Parker Bushe, on the 2nd inst.

Lady Martin (Catherine), widow of Sir Henry Martin, Bart., and daughter of Sir T. Byam Martin, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, on the 20th ult., at Tunbridge Wells.

Lady Stephenson, wife of Sir Rowland Macdonald Stephenson, and daughter of Lieutenant Edward Hederstedt, on the 27th ult., at Hill Lodge, Enfield, aged sixty-two.

General Christopher Birdwood, late of 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, and Commissariat-General, Bombay, on the 4th inst., at Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire, aged seventy-five.

The Rev. Edward Joseph Rose, M.A., Rector of Weybridge, Surrey, Hon. Canon of Winchester and Rural Dean, on the 3rd inst., aged sixty-four. He held the Rectory of Weybridge since 1855.

Mr. James Abbiss, J.P., formerly an alderman for the ward of Bridge, on the 7th inst., at his residence at Enfield. He was treasurer of the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, and director of the General Life and Fire Assurance Company.

The Rev. James Craigie Robertson, one of the Residentiary Canons of Canterbury, at his residence in the Cathedral precincts on the 8th inst., in his seventieth year. The late Canon was librarian of Canterbury Cathedral. The canonry is worth £1000 per annum and a residence.

Mr. Hablot Knight Browne, better known as "Phiz," at Hove, Brighton, on the 8th inst. He was born in 1815, and at an early age began to draw caricatures with great success. In 1835 he drew the pictures for "Pickwick," and afterwards illustrated most of the works of Mr. Dickens.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Frederick Northey, late East Middlesex Regiment, second son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Northey, Assistant-Quartermaster-General and grandson of Sir William Paxton, of Middleton Hall, Carmarthen-shire, on the 1st inst.

The Hon. Mrs. Westenra (Anne), widow of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. John Craven Westenra, of Sharavogue, M.P. for King's County (third son of Warner William, Lord Rossmore), and daughter of the late Mr. Louis Charles Daubuz, on the 5th inst. Her only child, Mary Anne Wilmot Westenra, is the present Countess of Huntingdon.

Captain George Robert Hope, R.N., Captain H.M.S. Champion, second son of the late George William Hope, of Luffness, N.B., M.P. for Windsor, by Caroline Georgina, his wife, daughter of Henry James, Lord Montagu, and grandson of General the Hon. Sir Alexander Hope, G.C.B., on the 12th ult., at Honolulu, aged forty-one.

Dr. James Taylor, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, on the 9th inst., at Portobello, near Edinburgh, at the age of eighty-five. He was for about thirty years in active service, chiefly in Canada, at the Cape, in the Mediterranean, at Ascension Island, and the West Indies. He retired about twenty-five years ago. Dr. Taylor was a native of Banffshire, and some time ago he purchased the estate of Greenskars in that county, at a cost of £10,000, and presented it to the Senatus of the University of Aberdeen for the promotion of secondary education in Banffshire.

Mr. Turle, who recently died, aged eighty, at his residence in the Cloisters, Westminster, was one of the oldest members of the musical profession in this country. For fifty-eight years he acted as organist of Westminster Abbey. He began to officiate in 1817, was named deputy to Mr. Greston in 1819, and was appointed organist and master of the choristers (by Dean Ireland) in 1831. In 1875 he was, at his own request, relieved of all active work by the appointment of a permanent deputy. Mr. Turle was a friend of Spohr and Mendelssohn, and assisted the latter in bringing out his "St. Paul" at Birmingham. The first public funeral at which he played the organ was that of Lord Castlereagh.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

B H C (Salisbury).—Your remittance has been handed to the publisher, to whom it should have been sent in the first instance.

A B S (Horncastle).—Your courtesy should have been acknowledged earlier but for the demand for other matter on our space. The games are very acceptable.

F N (Norwood).—There is no Pawn to capture the Queen on the second move of Black in No. 1294.

A P J (Marilyn).—The King cannot be played to any square within the line of movement of an adverse piece, whether the piece can be moved there, or, from being "pinned," can not.

L R (Canonbury).—Address Mr. Adamson, hon. sec. City of London Chess Club, Moullet's Hotel, Newgate-street.

F O N H (Liverpool).—Your card has been sent to the author.

P J N (Broadmoor).—The author of No. 1998 is one of the foremost problem-makers of our time; but "Homer sometimes nods," you know.

PROBLEMS received with thanks from W H H (Swansea), W B (Stratford), J M S (Liverpool), W Forster (Blaydon-on-Tyne), Jumbo (Dundee), and A Schroeder (Naples).

H L (Chupra, Lower Bengal). The games are very acceptable, and shall appear in due course if found up to our standard.

J M S (Liverpool).—We do not pay for problems. Yours in any case, we regret to say, are too simple in conception and construction.

E D C (Clerkenwell).—We are obliged for the problem, which shall be examined. The contents of your second letter are noted.

E L G (Blackwater).—Your request shall be complied with next week; at present, we have not the position of the four-move prize problem at hand and cannot recall it to mind.

PERVIS (Boulogne-sur-Mer).—Yours is the most complete solution of No. 2001 yet received, and your accuracy is highly creditable to your analytical powers.

PIREXIM (Preston).—We are satisfied that the published solution of M. Leprettel's problem is correct, but shall examine the variation suggested in your letter.

T H H (Northampton).—So far as we know, only two games were claimed under the time limit regulation of the Vienna meeting—viz., Bird against Mason and Steinitz against Winawer. Your other question refers to gossip with which we do not concern ourselves.

G M S (Bath).—Too simple. There is nothing problematical about a position wherein mate can be effected by three obvious checks.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 1996 and 1997 received from H N Van Dyke (Princeton, U.S.A.); of No. 1998 from Rev. John Willis (Portland, U.S.A.); and of No. 1999 from A Chapman, A Schroeder (Naples), D A (Dublin), J R (Edinburgh), Black Knight, O A S, and E L G.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2000 received from P S Shenale, John Perkins, Fitzwaine, Dr P St, E Featherstone, A C Hunt, G Huskisson, and James Pilkington.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2001 received from P S Shenale, Dr P St, Plevna, E L G, W Dewse, L S D, E Featherstone, G Huskisson, and James Pilkington.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2002 received from H B, George S Carr, Julia Short, Gyp, G M Savile, Sudbury (Suffolk), Hereward, L S D, P S Shenale, Norman Rumbelow, Shadforth, R H Brooks, C W Crosse, J Beckhofer, Antonio F Mosley, W H Hughes (Swansea), S W Mann, Carlisle W Wood, E J Winter Wood, Cant, Cryptotype, E Louden, J Hall, Ben Nevis, H Lucas, G Seymour, A M Porter, H Reeve, M Tipping, E Featherstone, Harry Springthorpe, A Wignmore, N H Mullen, A W Scrutton, G S Oldfield, Thomas Waters, G Law, S Bullen, L Wyman, W Dewse, R Robinson, A C Hunt, G Huskisson, N S Harris, F Ferris, S Lowndes, H K Awdry, E Casella (Paris), O Oswald, M O'Halloran, D W Kell, L Falcon (Antwerp), Nerina, G L Mayne, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, R Jessop, Nicholas Warner, H Blacklock, Otto Fulder (Ghent), T H Holdron, H H Noyes, R J Wines, J G Anstee, R T Kemp, L L Greenaway, Aaron Harper, C W Milson, W Hillier, B R Wood, A M Colborne, R Tweddell, Joseph Ainsworth, W J Rudman, Jupiter Junior, C S Cox, Elsie, D Templeton, Pilgrim, Alpha, Smutch, William Miller, Dr P St, Sharnpel, A R Street, Schmancke, Rev R Gibbings, Anna M Kilner, Juybo, E L G, J de S (Edinburgh), J G Churchill, Indagator, Plevna, A Chapman, C S Wood, Lily, J R (Edinburgh), F Johnston, and J R (Blyth).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1998.

WHITE.

1. P to Q 4th

2. K to Q sq

3. Mates accordingly.

BLACK.

P takes P en passant (ch)

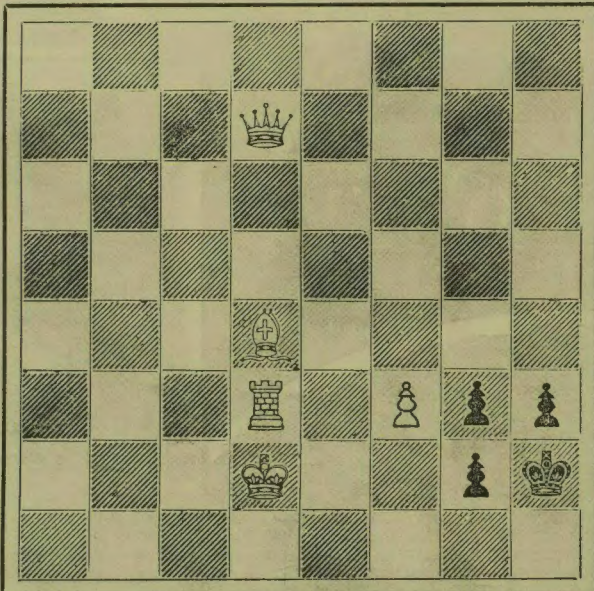
Any move

The foregoing is the author's modus; but the problem can be solved in other ways, as most of our correspondents have discovered.

PROBLEM No. 2004.

By G. S. Carr, B.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

Played in the Vienna Tournament, second round, between Captain

MACKENZIE and Herr SCHWARZ.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Capt. M.) BLACK (Herr S.)

1. P to Q 4th P to K 3rd

2. P to K 3rd P to Q 4th

3. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd

4. Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q Kt 3rd

5. P takes P P takes P

6. P to Q 4th P to Q B 3rd

No doubt to prevent the Kt or Bishop being played to K 3rd, but Black appears to lose time by this line of defence.

7. B to Q 3rd B to Q 3rd

8. B to Q 2nd Castles

9. B to Q B sq R to K sq

10. Kt to K 2nd Kt to K 4th

11. Kt to Kt 3rd K to R sq

12. Q to B 2nd P to K B 4th

13. Castles Kt to K 3rd

14. Kt to K 5th Kt to Q 2nd

15. P to K B 4th Q to K 2nd

16. B to K sq P to Q B 4th

The game was prolonged to the thirty-third move, but possesses little interest, if any, after the last coup.

The annual meeting of the Counties Chess Association will be held at Manchester during the week commencing the 31st inst. Intending competitors should address the honorary secretary, the Rev. A. B. Skipworth, Tetford Rectory, Horncastle, who will afford them every information respecting entrance fees, place of meeting, and the conditions of the several tournaments arranged for the occasion. Liberal prizes have been provided, and it is confidently expected that the meeting will be largely attended by London and provincial amateurs. Liverpool and Manchester will each furnish contingents, strong alike in numbers and in skill; and, as the Yorkshire towns are likely to follow the example of their rivals in Lancashire, a most successful meeting may be anticipated.

It is stated that a match has been arranged between Mr. Blackburne and M. Rosenthal, the well-known Parisian master, for a stake of £100. The match is to be played in September or October in Paris.

Captain Mackenzie arrived in London from Vienna last week, accompanied by Messrs. Blackburne and Mason, none of them, we are glad to say, looking aught the worse for their six weeks' hard chess-playing. The American champion purposes visiting Aberdeen, his native city, returning to London next month, en route for St. Louis, when, together with Messrs. Blackburne and Mason, he will be entertained at dinner by the City of London Chess Club. No better representative of metropolitan chess than that association exists. Its doors are always open to visitors from abroad, and the quality of its hospitality is proverbial.

The English and American players speak in grateful terms of the courtesy extended to them by Baron Kolisch during their visit to Vienna. No pains were spared by him to entertain them during their brief intervals of leisure, and the hospitality of Kahlenberg was as unstinted as it was gracious.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 17, 1871) of Mr. Robert Brooks, J.P., late of St. Peter's-chambers, Cornhill, and of Woodcote Park, Epsom, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 29th ult. by Robert Alexander Brooks, Henry Brooks, and Herbert Brooks, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £378,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Hannah Brooks, his household furniture, jewellery, plate, pictures, books, horses, carriages, farming stock, and effects, £2000, and an annuity of £2500; she is also to have the use and enjoyment of his mansion house and estate, Woodcote Park, for life, but, if she elects so to do, she is to have instead an additional annuity of £500. On the termination of Mrs. Brooks's interest in the said estate, testator's said three sons are to have respectively, according to seniority, the option of purchasing it. To his grandson, Ernest Walter, the son of his deceased son Walter, he bequeaths £10,000; upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. May Browning, £10,000; and upon trust for his son, Arthur £8000. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his sons Robert Alexander, Henry, and Herbert. The deceased was the Conservative member of the House of Commons for Weymouth from 1859 to 1868.

The will (dated July 19, 1879), with a codicil (dated June 4, 1882), of Robert Amadeus, Baron Heath, Consul-General in London for the Kingdom of Italy, Knight Commander of St. Maurice et Lazarus and of the Crown of Italy, late of No. 1, Old Jewry, and of Croydon, who died on the 5th ult., at No. 42, Rue des Mathurins, Paris, was proved on the 4th inst. by Henry Burnley Heath, the brother, and Charles Thomas Dorey, the executors, the value of the personal estate being upwards of £161,000. The testator gives his library of books to his wife, Harriett, Baroness Heath, for life, and then to his two daughters, Mrs. Ellen Rose Swaine, and Mrs. Ada Harriett Curtis; his silver and silver-gilt plate to his wife for life, and then to his said daughters and his son Amédée John; his violoncello by Antonius Stradivarius, in case, with bow by Tourte, ornamented with tortoiseshell and gold, to his brother Henry; and there are other specific gifts to his children and to his sons-in-law; the remainder of his household furniture and effects he bequeaths to his wife. He also bequeaths to his wife £500; to his said son £15,000; to his executor, Mr. Dorey, £1000; and pecuniary legacies to his sons-in-law, solicitor, Vice-Consul, clerks, coachman, and indoor and outdoor servants. The residue of his property, real and personal, is to be held upon trust for his wife during widowhood, and on her death or marriage again for his three children.

The holograph will, as contained in three papers (dated, respectively, July 30, 1873; May 19, 1878; and Jan. 24, 1882), of Miss Margaret Trotter, late of 9A, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, and of the Château La Rocheville Pecq, near Versailles, who died on April 20 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by John Coutts Antrobus, the nephew, and William Trotter, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate in England amounting to over £110,000. The testatrix leaves £30,000 to her said nephew for life, and then to his son Crawford; £5000 railway stock to her niece Louis Charteres; £10,000 and £6000 railway stock to her niece Augusta Noel; her house in Upper Brook-street, with the contents and £5000, to Miss Elizabeth Stephenson; £3300 Midland Railway stock to the London Homeopathic Hospital; and other legacies. The testatrix states that, having made a vow to leave her immovable property, La Rocheville, for some charitable object, she names for this purpose the Civil Hospital of Saint Germain-en-Laye, subject to the gift thereof of several small pieces of land to her gardener, Robert, and of a few pecuniary legacies. Her said nephew, John Coutts Antrobus, is appointed residuary legatee.

The will (dated April 1, 1879), with a codicil (dated Jan. 2, 1880), of Mr. George Hibbert, late of No. 21, Queen-street, Mayfair, who died on May 31 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Bart., M.P., Charles Hammond, and Sydney George Holland, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £70,000. The testator bequeaths to his niece, Katherine Amelia Hibbert, an annuity of £400; to his great-niece, Mrs. Edith Emily Cropper, £3000; and liberal legacies to his butler and other servants. There are also bequests in favour of Mr. Charles Hammond and his wife. All his real estate and the residue of the personalty he gives to his great-nephew, Sydney George Holland.

The will (dated Dec. 8, 1881) of Mr. James Gaby Breach, formerly of No. 11, Sydney-place, Onslow-square, but late of the Palace Hotel, Buckingham-gate, who died on May 5 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Charles John Phillips, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £37,000. There are considerable legacies of money and of hotel shares to his brother, sisters, the children of his deceased brother Henry, servants, several of the employés of the Palace and Burlington Hotels Company, and to others; and the residue of his property the testator leaves to the said Charles John Phillips.

The will (dated Oct. 16, 1880) of Miss Anne Arundell, late of Carlton-crescent, Southampton, who died on May 31 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by the Rev. William Henry Arundell, the nephew, and Miss Laura Anne Arundell Rashleigh and Miss Lydia Jane Cumming Rashleigh, the nieces, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £21,000. The testatrix bequeaths £100 each to the South Hants Infirmary, the Southampton Dispensary, and the Female Orphan Asylum, Southampton; £6000 each to her nephews, William Henry Arundell and William John Arundell; and legacies to cousins, servants, and others. The residue of her property, real and personal, she gives to her said two nieces.

The will (dated April 25, 1876), with a codicil (dated Nov. 15 following), of Mr. Samuel Gurney, J.P., late of No. 20, Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park, who died on April 4 last at Tunbridge Wells, was proved on the 14th ult. by Mrs. Ellen Gurney, the widow, and Henry Gurney, the nephew, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £10,000. The testator leaves £300 to his wife, and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for her for life; at her decease, he bequeaths £500 to the treasurer of the Society of Friends, upon trust, to apply £5 per annum in keeping up the burial-ground belonging to that body at Bromley, and the remaining income among such charities as he shall deem fit, and he mentions, in particular, Ackworth and Croydon Schools;—£50 each to the Bible Society; the Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Stamford-street, Blackfriars; Poplar Hospital, the Public Drinking Fountains Association, the British and Foreign School Society, the London City Mission, the London Hospital; the Nursing Sisters' Institution, Devonshire-square; the Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate-street; the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Anti-Slavery Society, and the Aborigines Protection Society;—and legacies to his brother-in-law, Thomas Fowell Buxton, his sisters, nephews, and nieces. The ultimate residue he gives to his nephew, Henry Gurney. The deceased was formerly one of the partners in the firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co., and was M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth in the Liberal interest from 1857 to 1868.

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- THE GOLD MEDAL, Paris, 1870.
- THE DIPLOMA OF EXTRAORDINARY MERIT, Netherlands International Exhibition, 1869.
- THE MEDAL OF HONOUR, Paris, 1867.
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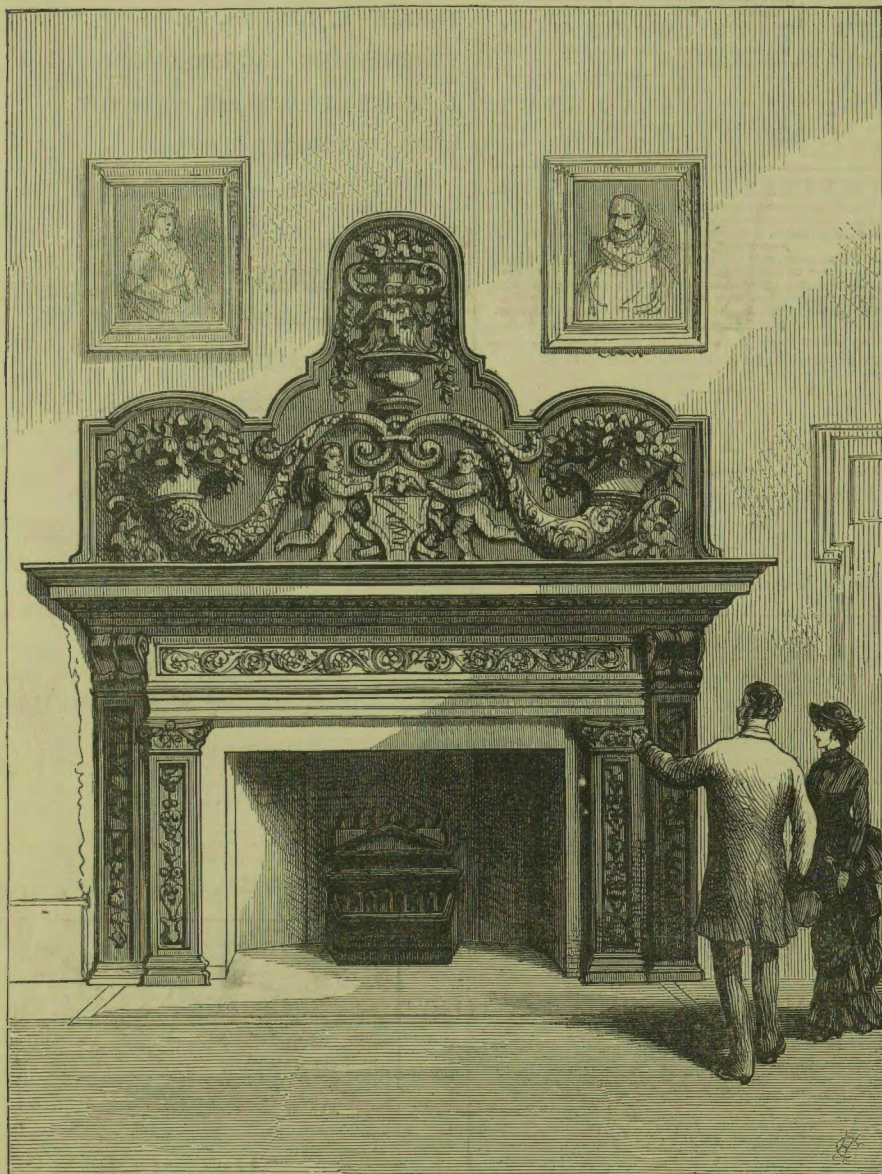
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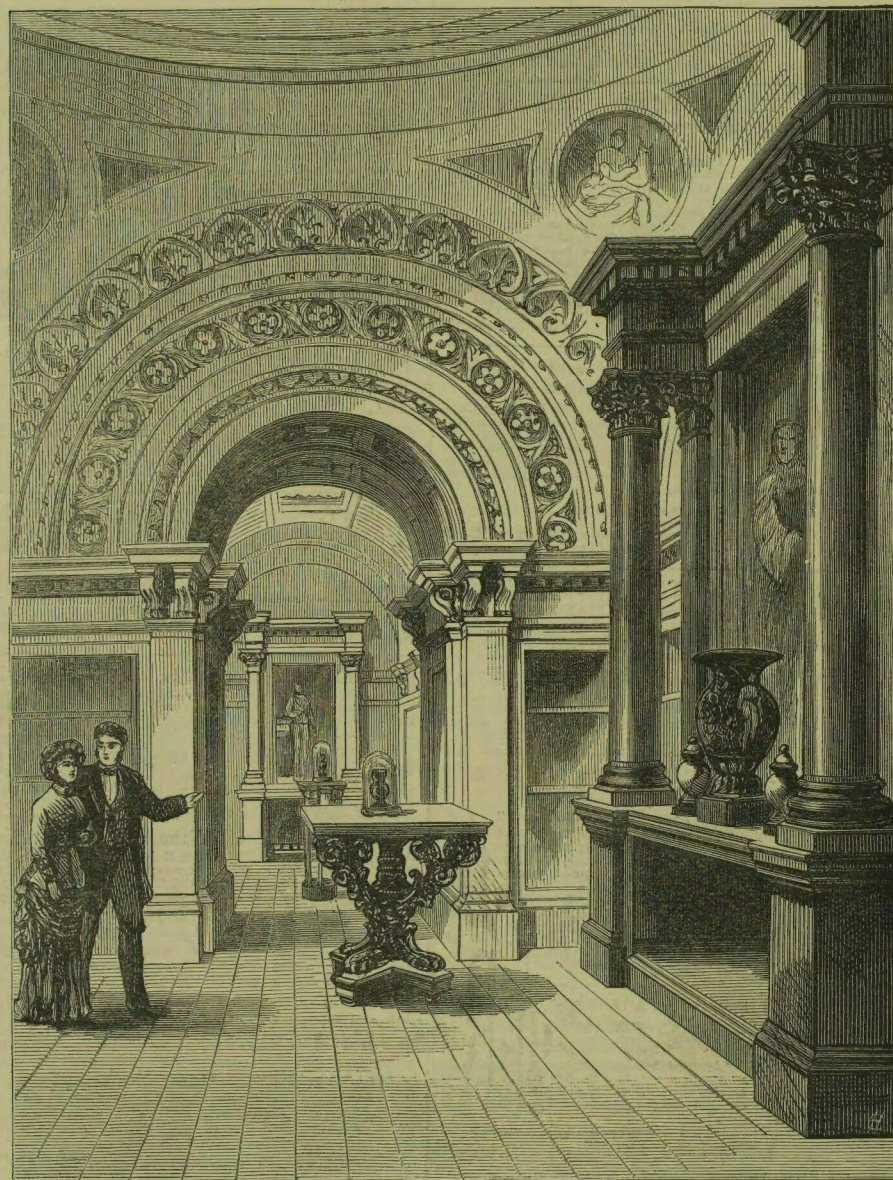
HAMILTON PALACE AND THE MAUSOLEUM.



CADZOW CASTLE, NEAR HAMILTON.



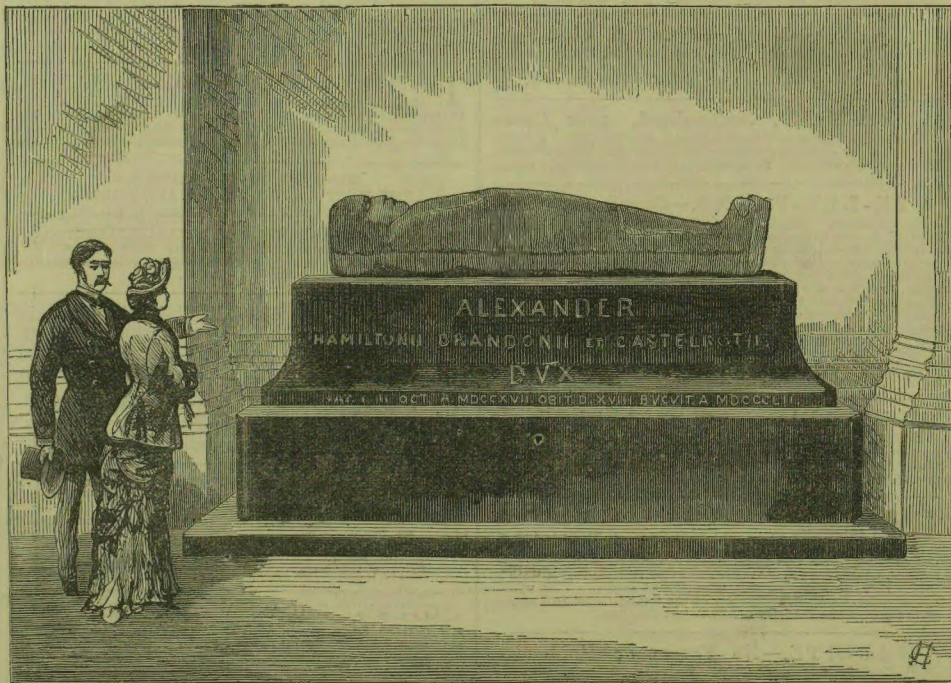
FLORENTINE CHIMNEY-PIECE IN HAMILTON PALACE.



THE BECKFORD LIBRARY IN HAMILTON PALACE.

HAMILTON PALACE.

In our publications of June 10 and June 17, anticipating the interest that would be felt in the great sale of works of art, pictures, statues, bronzes, porcelain, and books, from the Duke of Hamilton's grand mansion in Scotland, we presented two Views of Hamilton Palace; we described that edifice and its situation, which is in Lanarkshire, adjacent to the small town of Hamilton, about ten miles from Glasgow. The existing Palace was mainly built in the present century, from 1810 to 1822, by Alexander, tenth Duke of Hamilton, who married the daughter and heiress of Mr. William Beckford, of Fonthill. It is a vast and stately building, in the Grecian style of architecture, but has been more completely illustrated in the Views already given than in one of our present Engravings, which shows the Palace, together with the neighbouring Mausoleum, which stands on the eastern side of the Long Avenue, and near to the old Mote Hill of the primitive town, anciently named Cadzow. The dome of this splendid tomb is nearly 120 ft. high, and, although it might not rival that of Trajan, would have made a very respectable appearance among the grand imperial sepulchres of ancient Rome. The remains of Duke Alexander



TOMB OF ALEXANDER, TENTH DUKE OF HAMILTON, IN THE MAUSOLEUM AT HAMILTON.

are here, in an ancient Egyptian sarcophagus of basalt, sculptured with hieroglyphics and religious symbols; at the base is the Latin inscription stating that Alexander, Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Châtelherault, was born in 1767, and died in 1852. The interior of Hamilton Palace, which was before described, contains many fine apartments; but the Picture Gallery and the Beckford Library, now despoiled of their treasures, are the subjects of two more Illustrations. It is not likely that they will ever again be filled with such valuable collections as those for which the auctioneers in London have obtained large sums of money at the daily sales continued during the last and the present month.

The ruins of Cadzow Castle are sketched from the side farthest from the River Avon, showing the remains of an old portal and bridge. The other side of the castle is upon a steep mass of rock, with trees overhanging the river. Judging by the remains, the place must have been very small; and it is difficult to believe that this was the Cadzow where the Kings of Scotland held their Court in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The Cadzow Burn flows past the present Palace of Hamilton, a name only dating from a comparatively late time.